FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT MEETS ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SECRETARY

JN212035 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 1515 GMT 21 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Last night in Damascus, brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received brother 'Umar al-Hamaidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Congress, and brother Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, deputy chairman of the congress and head of the Palestinian delegation to the Congress Secretariat. The meeting dealt with the Secretariat's activities and tasks in facing the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots, particularly the treasonous Camp David agreements and the self-rule project, which is a betrayal of the Palestinian cause and the struggle of the Arab nation.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed his support for the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress and its effective role in exposing the imperialist plots against the Arab cause. He also affirmed his support for the meetings of the conference preparatory committee, to be held in Rome on 10 February.

Brother 'Umar al-Hamaidi affirmed his absolute support for the Palestinian people's just struggle to restore their legitimate national rights, including the right to return and to establish their independent state under their sole legitimate respresentative, the PLO. He condemned the Camp David agreements of surrender and their serious repercussions for the Palestinian cause and the Arab nation.

'ARAFAT STRESSES NEED FOR UNITY AT 22 JAN PNC MEETING

JN230922 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0645 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] The Palestine National Council [PNC] is expected to end its 14th session today by electing the PLO Executive Committee and announcing the PNC political statement, resolutions, and recommendations. Last night's PNC meeting began at 2230 and continued until the early hours of today despite the death of brother leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah, Abu Hasan.

During yesterday's meeting, the PNC discussed [words indistinct] the attendance was restricted to the leaders. He delivered a lengthy speech in which he stressed the following:

1. The characteristics of Palestinian democracy, pointing out his rejection of the logic [words indistinct]. He stressed the necessity of military unity and said: Why don't we work for unity, especially now, after we have received the financial opportunity for unity by the Baghdad summit resolutions. He stressed the necessity of a unified administration dealing with military, financial, and administrative affairs and said the distribution of funds should take place within unified institutions.

Yasir 'Arafat stressed that part of the funds must go to the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. He said that our relationship with them [words indistinct] before their houses.

Yasir 'Arafat then read a letter he had previously received from Khomeyni. The letter reaffirmed support for the Palestinian revolution and its determination to liberate Jerusalem.

Yasir 'Arafat said: In 1978, Brzezinski said goodbye to the PLO; in the name of the Palestinian people, goodbye to U.S. interests. My words proved to be true. The reply came from our brother revolutionaries in Iran [words indistinct].

Working Sessions Continue

JN221619 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--The Palestine National Council [PNC] resumed its working sessions here today. At 1100, the PNC held a closed session under speaker Khalid al-Fahum. The session was attended by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

The council members discussed a report presented by the National Unity Committee and approved other reports of the committees stemming from the council. The SANA correspondent has learned that the discussion of all reports was conducted democratically and responsibly. The PNC decided to form a committee to draft the final resolutions as well as the political statement. Speaker Khalid al-Fahum announced that the final resolutions and the political statement might be announced at an open session either later today or tomorrow morning.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER FATAH, JOINT FORCES MEETINGS

JN230654 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 0530 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held an emergency meeting last night chaired by Yasir 'Arafat, who returned from Damascus upon being informed of the martyrdom of brother leader Abu Hasan. Yasir 'Arafat later presided over a meeting of the joint forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and the Patriotic Front. Immediately following the treacherous incident, a number of the leaders of the revolution went to the site of the explosion, then to the American University Hospital where the victims had been taken. At 1715, brother Staff Brigadier Abu al-Walid, chief of the central operations room, accompanied by Abu Firas, arrived at the hospital. They were followed by brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and member of the Al-'Asifah General Command. Abu az-Za'im left for the victim's house to receive condolences.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON ABU HASAN DEATH

JN221733 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab world 1708 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] We have just received the following: Brother leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah, alias Abu Hasan, was martyred following an explosion in a car parked on the road through which he was passing in the As-Sunawbarah area in the Verdun area in Beirut. The remote-controlled explosion took place in a boobytrapped car parked a few yards away from the martyr's residence. The explosion went off at 1550 today, Monday, 22 January, 1979. Four aides were also martyred by the explosion, masterminded by the Israeli intelligence service and forces allied to it. A number of civilians were also killed or wounded. A statement issued by the Fatah Central Committee says: The Central Committee of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, announces the death of brother leader 'Ali Hasan Salamah, alias Abu Hasan, who pledged his life to his people, the cause of the revolution and the homeland. He was always a strong fighter in the frontline trenches in confrontation with the imperialist and Zionist enemy. The martyr and his four aides were martyred by a remote-controlled explosive charge at 1600 today, Monday, 22 January, 1979. The Fatah Central Committee--while mourning the struggling leader Abu Hasan, commander of special operations that have dealt severe blows to the Zionist enemy and pursued him everywhere--affirms that the killers will not escape from the revolution. The revolution will continue its march until victory and liberation.

The Fatah Central Committee vows to the hero martyr to continue the march illuminated by the beacons of blood ignited by the hero, alongside the caravans of martyrs who fell raising the banner of the revolution with both hands. Long live Abu Hasan, who lived a hero and died a hero on the same road of martyrdom upon which his father, heroic leader Shaykh Hasan Salamah, fell. Glory and immortality to Abu Hasan, martyr of the revolution and the homeland.

FATAH'S KHALAF CRITICIZES AS-SADAT'S PEACE POLICY

LD211252 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 21 January, KUNA--A prominent Palestinian fedayeen leader, Salah Kwalaf, in a press interview today said that reconciliation between the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and the Palestinian resistance movement was unlikely as long as As-Sadat continues to adhere to his present peace policy toward Israel.

Khalaf, the number two man in Fatah, said that the resistance distinguishes between the regime and the Egyptian people and that it did not belittle the importance of Egypt in the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, "it is no longer acceptable for any Arab leader, no matter who he is, to think that there is a possibility of reconciliation with the As-Sadat regime in the shadow of the policy he is pursuing."

In an interview published by AL-WATAN, he expressed regret that some Arab leaders continued to consider As-Sadat a brave hero. He called for broad revolutionary violence at the Arab level "at this bad time... a time when Israel is being seen as a presence that has to be reckoned with." He described dealing with Israel as treachery and said that at this stage the Palestinian revolution should exercise all forms of revolutionary violence. However, he stressed that the exercise of this violence is an Arab responsibility.

U.S. STATEMENTS ON PALESTINIAN OPERATIONS ASSAILED

JN192033 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1825 GMT 19 Jan 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. leaders have raised an unprecedented hue and cry about the recent operations by our fighters inside the occupied homeland. The statements came from State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, from Atherton and from President Carter himself. All these statements carry the same meaning: namely, sympathy with the so-called innocent victims who died in the Jerusalem explosion or because of the Haifa bomb. These protests made by the leaders of imperialism may or may not be seasonal statements to declare support for the Zionist enemy. They may or may not be a tax imposed by the imperialist leaders and representatives to get more support and votes during elections. In the final analysis, these statements represent a straightforward declaration of absolute support for the enemy on the political, economic and military levels. The cables of allegiance, the declarations of sympathy, and the tears shed over settlers who are usurping our rights and land, as well as the U.S. portrayal of these settlers as innocent, are intended to distort our rights and deny our existence. These statements also reflect the truth of the U.S. approach and its encouragement and support of aggression. These words of sympathy come now to ignite the powder keg of aggression and to commit more crimes so that this aggression might be regarded as a natural and logical reaction. Therefore, these statements are a green light for Israel to conduct another round of aggression against southern Lebanon. We have never heard even once about innocent people falling in southern Lebanon. We will never hear such a thing from the U.S. imperialists because we hear only the logic of imperialism from them.

KUWAIT

JOINT PETROLEUM PROJECTS FREEZE REPORTED

NC221345 Doha QNA in Arabic 1120 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 22 January--Kuwaiti oil sources have said that the joint petroleum projects between Kuwait and a number of states have been frozen in order to conduct further studies.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reports that a joint Kuwaiti-Indonesian project for an oil refinery in Indonesia has been frozen and the implementation of a Kuwaiti-Romanian oil refinery project costing $1 billion and of several joint projects between Kuwait and a number of states have been deferred because it was established that these projects were not economically feasible or because the economic schedule was not so balanced as to secure Kuwait's full rights.

The paper says that the Kuwaiti Oil Ministry will present a detailed report to the Kuwaiti Cabinet on this subject.

KUWAITI DAILY: SOVIET SPY PLANES OVERFLY GULF

TA201702 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 20 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 20 (AFP)--Soviet spy planes have been carrying out reconnaissance flights in the gulf and to the south of Iran, the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH said today, quoting diplomatic sources in Dubai.

It said the planes took off from Soviet bases in Ethiopia for the spy missions which started 2 weeks ago. Their aim was to "check American military activity in the waters close to Iran" and follow developments within the country, the paper said.

OMAN

ADEN VOICE OF OMAN ATTACKS REPORTED OMANI TROOP REQUEST

LD191858 Aden Voice of Oman in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI has reported that the agent Qabus has asked the president of the Egyptian regime to send units of Egyptian soldiers to take the place of the Iranian occupation forces.

The report says that Washington has supported Sultan Qabus' request. The U.S. ambassador in Cairo has suggested that Cairo should respond to the sultan's request to bolster his regime and protect the West's interests in that country. The weekly said that As-Sadat had promised Qabus that he would comply with his request soon.

SAUDI ARABIA

MENA: SAUDIS TO OBTAIN FULL OWNERSHIP OF ARAMCO

NC210903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0836 GMT 21 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Riyadh, 21 January--MENA has learned that important oil news will be announced before the end of the second week in February by Saudi Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki al-Yamani.

Well-informed oil sources say that this news will be about the signing of the final agreement on Saudi Arabia's ownership of Aramco.

It is known that Saudi Arabia acquired 25 percent of Aramco ownership in 1973 after over 3 years of negotiations. Saudi ownership then increased to 60 percent and negotiations continued to conclude the transfer of full ownership to the Saudi Government of the remaining 40 percent.

Soon after the final agreement on the state ownership of Aramco is announced, a Saudi national oil company will be established for the full ownership of the state's oil resources. It is known that Aramco's concession expires in 1999. The agreement was for 66 years beginning in 1933.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER FAHD MEETS WITH FORD

LD201921 Riyadh BNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received former American President Gerald Ford at 1800 today and had a friendly conversation with him.

PRINCE SA'UD AL-FAYSAL MAKES WEEKEND VISIT TO W. GERMANY

For West German coverage of the visit to Bonn by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Saudi Arabia, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 22 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Returns From Visit

LD220820 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 22 January--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Riyadh this morning from his 1-day visit to the FRG, during which he held talks with FRG Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher covering bilateral relations and cooperation. The two men also discussed international issues of common interest to their countries, especially the question of the Middle East.

KING KHALID MEETS JORDAN'S HUSAYN IN RIYADH

LD221230 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Royal camps, near Riyadh, 22 Jan--King Husayn of Jordan arrived at 1330 this afternoon at the royal camps outside Riyadh for a private visit to the kingdom. King Khalid led those who welcomed the Jordanian king. King Husayn was also welcomed by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; as well as by a number of princes, ministers, and senior officials.

King Husayn was accompanied by a delegation including Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and Lt Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, head of the Royal Jordanian Court.

Talks Begin

JN221950 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Khalid ibn'Abd al-'Aziz held a 2-hour meeting this evening in the Umm ar-Rimah area in the Saudi Arabian desert. The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Fahd ibn'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister.

The discussion at the meeting dealt with joint Arab issues, developments in the general Arab situation and joint action in the coming stage. His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty King Khalid resumed their talks during and after the dinner banquet hosted by his highness the Saudi monarch in honor of His Majesty King Husayn.

Husayn Departs

LD231002 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0931 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD

[Summary] Riyadh, 23 January--King Husayn of Jordan left at 1115 today for home after visit to Saudi Arabia. King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd, Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdullah and other princes and senior officials saw him off.

SAUDI PAPER SEES COMMUNIST, SHI'ITE POWER STRUGGLE IN IRAN

LD221143 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 16 Jan 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Obvious communist activities have begun in Tehran under the leadership of the proscribed Tudeh Party. These activities are aimed at winning new supporters in the midst of the current popular unrest so as to pave the way to absolute or shared power with the religious leaders as an initial step, thereby equalizing the two opposites which contributed to the actions against legality in Iran.

The communist party, which has returned from exile, imagines that, through absolute or partial power, it can bring about ideological and philosophical changes in the country's domestic and foreign policies through new commitments reflecting strategic ties influencing current Middle East events.

The other extremist side is not unaware of this fact. Therefore, this side, which includes Shi'ite religious leaders, has deliberately declared that the political color of the future state--after the shah's temporary or permanent departure--will be purely Islamic and not subject to influence by any other internal or external forces so as to curb the role of the communist party, with which it was allied during the struggle and with which it is now in conflict during the struggle for power.

However, the communist party is now countering this religious trend, which the popular masses support because of their deep Islamic beliefs through misleading actions and by exploiting the ignorance of the majority of the masses. This ignorance is the result of incorrect educational and cultural policies, lacking in foresight, which were pursued prior to these incidents. Such policies have enabled the communists to raise false slogans that they have tried to ascribe to religious beliefs, such as social justice and equality, thus succeeding in winning support among the broad base, which believes in Islam.

We believe that the current differences between the communists and the Shi'ites will, at a later stage, develop into bloody conflicts over power after their partnership comes to an end--a partnership resulting from their transient alliance, which influenced past incidents.

UAE

OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES EXPECTED OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE

JN221944 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1745 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 January--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, has stated that the ministry is currently working with current oil wells to increase production and seek new discoveries. In a speech today before the World Economic Symposium in Abu Dhabi, the minister said that development is taking place in the Zaqqum oil field, which will produce 1 million barrels a day; the field of (Ar-Razyut), which will produce 120,000 barrels a day; and the fields of (Umm ad-Dalkh) and Arzanah, each to produce 50,000 barrels a day.

Dr al-'Utaybah stated that UAE oil production for this year will remain at last year's level. This level of production--1.85 million barrels a day--does not, however, reflect the total production capability. The UAE, he continued, has reserves that will enable it to produce 2.65 million barrels a day, or even as much as 3.35 million barrels a day if necessary.

The minister said: We have not made a decision to maintain the current production level. We recognize the increasing world need for oil, especially in the 1980's. Therefore, we are preparing ourselves for the future by maintaining our oil wells so as to exploit them in the best possible way.

Regarding the oil price increase, the minister said: During the 3 weeks prior to the OPEC conference we endeavored to reach an understanding in order to pave the way for a unified decision. Whether or not the decision was correct, we think that it was reasonable, especially in light of the high rate of inflation and the drop in value of the dollar. We believe that we should have a gradual increase which the world economy would be able to absorb, for a more rapid increase would come as a surprise and prove economically harmful.

YEMEN--PDRY

PAPER CONDEMNS VISIT OF U.S. F-15'S TO SAUDI ARABIA

LD210416 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] ATH-THAWRI newspaper, organ of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, has said that the dispatch of squadrons of American aircraft to the heart of the Arabian Peninsula, together with hundreds of military personnel and technicians, is considered a threat to the progressive regime in Democratic Yemen and a protection for the reactionary regime in the north. It is also considered to be one of the basic aims of the suspicious U.S. move and the designs of imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the Arab homeland, the Middle East and Africa.

The paper gave prominence to the [word indistinct] of the Arab liberation forces and the progressive press in and outside the Arab homeland toward this provocative U.S. step. It regarded it as a new factor threatening security, stability and peace in the region. The paper stressed that despite all the machinery of war, aggression and imperialism, the wheel of world revolution is turning. It will [word indistinct] and crush whoever stands in its way.

U.S. GULF MANEUVERS, 'COMMUNIST MENACE' HOAX SCORED

LD191906 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] In a political commentary today, 14 OCTOBER refuted the pretext given by the reactionary press for the visit of a squadron of U.S. F-15's, which it described as a mere evasion of the facts and an attempt to conceal the events in the area. These events began with the swift developments in Iran and the movement of the U.S. 7th Fleet into the Indian Ocean, with three of its units heading for the Arab Gulf, and ended with the visit of U.S. aircraft to the area. It added that these military moves signified that the region's alarm bell has sounded. The presence of these units could create a highly tense situation and generate disputes and problems among the states in the region, which was what U.S. imperialism wants.

In its comment, the newspaper affirmed U.S. hostility to the Arab states' freedom, progress and security, which Washington's interests and objectives oppose.

It pointed out that the habit of harping on the communist menace was no more than an illusion and a dated method of addressing the feelings and sentiments of peoples who have come to realize through experience the true nature of these suspect allegations and of the U.S. role in the region.

PDRY PAPER WARNS AGAINST ACQUISITION OF U.S. WEAPONRY

LD221558 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] 14 OCTOBER has warned that the arms race and stockpiling of sophisticated weapons in the region is a dangerous game, the results of which will affect the players.

In its editorial today, the paper comments on the persistence of some of the more reactionary Arab circles in using their tremendous monetary power to buy the most sophisticated American weapons in order to demonstrate their power. The paper says: It is important that all should realize that flooding the region with weapons will seriously damage its stability and social progress and push it to the brink of tension and military clashes. The paper explains that the stockpiling of weapons is aimed at striking at the region's emancipated regimes and isolating them from their friends in the socialist community, headed by the USSR, in order to transform the region into a pure gift to the sphere of influence of American imperialism.

The paper says that those who are pursuing the policy of military ostentation beyond their capabilities, under the illusion of being a big power and an imperialist policeman, ought to consider the revolt of the Iranian people against the despotic family of the shah. The paper affirms that the progressive regimes in the region, who are being provoked, whose independence is being threatened, and who are being drawn into the arms race, will find support and aid from the USSR and the other socialist countries.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MUHAMMAD VISIT TO ETHIOPIA

For Addis Ababa Radio reportage on the joint communique issued on the occasion of the visit to Ethiopia of PDRY Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad from 16-18 January, see the East Africa section of the Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN: SHAH MIGHT RETURN TO EGYPT

NC230927 Doha GNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 23 January--The shah of Iran, Emperor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, is likely to return to Egypt at the conclusion of his present visit to Morocco, which began yesterday.

A statement to this effect has been made by the official spokesman of the Egyptian president's office. The spokesman said that President Anwar as-Sadat had told the shah that the Egyptian people welcome his majesty to come and spend most of his vacation in Egypt and undergo the necessary medical examinations. The spokesman added that the shah answered that he would be delighted to stay as long as possible in Egypt.

The spokesman noted that the shah of Iran announced that he insists on paying for his stay anywhere he goes because he does not consider himself a guest in Egypt.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON ATHERTON'S TALKS IN ISRAEL

NC230840 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial today, AL-AKHBAR comments on U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton's talks in Israel. The paper points out that all indications confirm that the talks continue to revolve in a vicious circle and have not advanced in any direction. The paper says that the Israeli Government met to discuss the U.S. proposals presented by Atherton and adopted resolutions in this respect. Menahem Begin, however, refused to say anything about these resolutions.

AL-AKHBAR adds: It can be deduced from the Israeli press that the Israelis do not approve of these resolutions. Atherton had announced that he was coming to Cairo but postponed his trip twice. Now he does not know when he will come to Cairo. Also, it is now doubtful that he will be bringing to Cairo anything about a new Israeli move in the situation. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0626 GMT on 23 January notes that AL-AKHBAR reports today that "Alfred Atherton, U.S. roving ambassador in the Middle East, has postponed his arrival in Cairo until he concludes his discussions with the Israeli Government on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. The paper says that U.S. Ambassador Hermann Bilts informed the Egyptian Foreign Ministry yesterday that the date of Atherton's arrival in Cairo will be set on Wednesday morning."]

The paper emphasized that all this was to be expected. When Alfred Atherton arrived in Israel to begin talks, he said that the U.S. envoy's task was tinged with despair and was not expected to have any positive effect. This is precisely what U.S. sources were saying. This judgement was based on Israel's obvious position. The Israelis are now talking about matters outside the framework of the Camp David agreements. They are also using events taking place on the area's borders as a justification for outbidding and bargaining.

The paper goes on to say: The U.S. envoy has spent 7 days in Israel but has achieved nothing that might reassure him or in which he could find any progress that could get the stalled peace talks moving. We believe that no matter how many meetings are held and no matter how many attempts are made with Israel, he will not find anything new.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Atherton might come to Cairo and then return to Israel, but his mission will end up where it started.

This is what an Israeli paper pointed out yesterday when it said that it would be necessary to convene a tripartite summit with Carter, As-Sadat and Begin to solve all the problems on which there is disagreement and lack of understanding. Such a meeting will expedite an agreement and the signing of a peace treaty.

The paper points out that such a summit meeting was considered a possibility when Atherton began his mission. President Carter himself had said that he was prepared to convene a summit meeting for signing a peace agreement, as had been done at Camp David. [Cairo MENA in Arabic at 0628 GMT on 23 January says that "AL-AKHBAR reports today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter last week received an important letter from President Anwar as-Sadat. The paper says that the letter deals with the achievement of peace in the Middle East."]

AL-AKHBAR notes that if Israel is now using a new excuse-- What it terms as the strategic situation in the area--it will not be the last one Israel will come up with because it is very capable of inventing excuses and opening the bargaining door. However, these things will be futile and a peace agreement will only be signed on the basis of right and justice. The paper refers in this respect to the assertions Presidents as-Sadat and Numaryri made in Khartoum when they said that a peace agreement must be based on two basic principles: The need for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and establish their state.

The paper emphasizes that this is the position Egypt has asserted and defined for itself, and it will not accept any fabricated excuses, outbidding or bargaining over it. The paper concludes its article by saying that Athe ton will return to Washington without getting anything moving in the situation and without obtaining anything serious from the Israelis. The Israelis might like to bargain, use excuses and procrastinate for a long time, but a peace agreement will inevitably be signed.

AL-AHRAM CRITICIZES HUSAYN'S STATEMENTS TO TIME MAGAZINE

NC230850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0737 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 January--AL-AHRAM reports today that TIME magazine carries two interviews--one with President Anwar as-Sadat and one with King Husayn of Jordan. The paper says President as-Sadat said in his interview that he would ask the Jordanian king to assume his responsibilities for the West Bank as soon as the peace treaty with Israel is signed. President as-Sadat added that if King Husayn refuses to do so, he would then take the king's place so that the peace process would not be hindered.

The paper says that King Husayn responded to the president's statement by saying that the future of the West Bank and Gaza concerns nobody. King Husayn again attacked Egypt's peace efforts and asked for the reconvening of the Geneva conference.

In commenting on these statements, AL-AHRAM says: King Husayn has recently persisted in making such regrettable and surprising statements, which reaffirm that he is far removed from the rest of the world. He attacks Egypt's peace efforts on the grounds that it wants to conclude a separate peace with Israel. King Husayn has not yet heard that the conclusion of the peace treaty is being hampered by Egypt's insistence on linking the withdrawal from Sinai with the achievement of progress in the West Bank and Gaza, and on the amendment of Article VI of the treaty so that it will emphasize that Egypt's obligations toward its sisterly Arab states take priority over other commitments. The paper adds that there is absolutely no difference between Egypt and Israel over Sinai.

AL-AHRAM says: We do not know exactly what King Husayn wants to achieve by these statements. If he wants to have a role in the peace process, then we say that from the very beginning President as-Sadat asked the king to assume his responsibilities for the West Bank. In his interview with TIME magazine, President as-Sadat again called on King Husayn to assume his responsibilities. This is because Egypt has never sought to isolate the Jordanian monarch, and it is absolutely not Egypt's objective to achieve a separate peace with Israel, as King Husayn imagines. In concluding its comment, AL-AHRAM says: However, if the Jordanian king's objective is to blindly parrot the statements being made by the Kremlin and its rejectionist lackeys to attack the U.S. role in the peace efforts and to ask for a reconvening of the Geneva conference, then we say clearly that the Geneva conference is already a past phase of the long march toward peace in the Middle East and absolutely no backward steps will be taken.

AUTHORITIES REFUSE SOVIET REQUEST FOR RETURN OF PREMISES

LD221025 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Jan 79 pp 1, 8 LD

[Lubaynah 'Abd al 'Aziz report]

[Text] The advocate general has turned down a request by the Soviet Embassy to evacuate two stores in the Lux Movie Theater building on 'Imad ad-Din Street. The Soviet Embassy had asked Al-Azbakiyah Public Prosecution Department to order the evacuation of the two stores in question on the grounds that it purchased the movie theater in 1974 from the Ministry of Culture in order to set up a Soviet culture center. The prosecution rejected the embassy's request, and the advocate general upheld the prosecution's decision.

Aleksey Romanov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, had authorized the Soviet Embassy in Cairo to purchase the Lux building on 'Imad ad-Din Street which consists of a movie theater and two stores kept by Mahmud 'Abd ar-Rahim and Muhammad Shihatah Muhammad, so that the embassy could build a new Soviet cultural center on the site. The embassy closed the two stores in preparation for demolishing the building and erecting the new cultural center on the site. But the embassy was slow in carrying out the demolition, and therefore the two storekeepers reopened for business.

The embassy asked the Al-Azbakiyah Prosecution Department to order the evacuation of the two stores; but Sayyid al-Jawhari, director of Al-Azbakiyah Prosecution, decided to refuse the embassy's request and keep the situation as it is. He ordered the plaintiff to have recourse to the civil courts, having established that the embassy was slow to demolish the building and that the tenants had a right to use the two stores as a consequence. Advocate General Ihsan Faraj endorsed the decision by the Al-Azbakiyah' Prosecution Department that the tenants may continue the tenancy.

FINANCE MINISTER 'ALI LUFTI LEAVES FOR PARIS

NC211200 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 21 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 21 January--Egyptian Finance Minister Dr 'Ali Lufti left Cairo for Paris today on a 5-day visit to France at the invitation of the French finance minister. Dr Lutfi said that during his visit he would acquaint himself with modern systems in France preparatory to developing the Egyptian customs by introducing an electronic accounting system. He added that he and the French finance minister would also discuss ways to increase financial and economic cooperation between Egypt and France.

The Egyptian Finance Ministry has recently prepared a comprehensive plan for developing the Egyptian customs in cooperation with French experts.

IRAQ ANNOUNCES 1979 ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS

JN231004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 23 Jan--The 1979 annual plan was released here today. The plan's appropriations amount to 3.282 billion dinar, 482 million dinar more than last year's plan.

In a press statement, 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister, asserted that the 1979 annual plan is bound to score new achievements such as turning Iraq into a modern and advanced nation; developing the means of the masses' prosperity; improving and expanding the social, health, and educational services; and eliminating bottlenecks resulting from scarcities of construction materials, manpower and technical skills necessary to implement the plan.

EMBASSY IN CUBA TO OPEN COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

JN221549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan--The Ministry of Trade today decided to open a commercial department in the Iraqi Embassy in Havana. The action is intended to develop trade and economic relations and to increase the volume of trade between Iraq and Cuba.

The number of Iraqi commercial departments abroad has now reached 43, located in Arab countries, Eastern Europe, Western Europe and Southeast Asia.

EMPEROR BOKASSA'S PERSONAL ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE

JN221541 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 January--(Joanin Christian Dussey), personal envoy of Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire, left Baghdad this afternoon following a 1-day visit to Iraq.

The envoy conveyed a message from Emperor Bokassa to Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi addressed to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. The message deals with relations between the two countries and issues of common interest.

The envoy said that the message also deals with the negative effects of the continuing drop in the dollar on the developing countries' economies and the price of oil, particularly since Central Africa imports oil from the industrial countries, which alone benefit from price fluctuations and drops in the value of the dollar.

PROGRESSIVE FRONT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PNC

JN221055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Jan--A delegation of the Progressive National and Nationalist Front led by Hashim Hasan, minister of state and member of the higher committee of the front, returned here last evening from the meetings of the Palestine National Council (PNC).

In a statement to INA, Hasan said that in the speech he delivered in the name of the front at the conference, he reiterated the support of the 17 July revolution and that of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party for the Palestinian revolution and its armed struggle, proceeding from their pan-Arab and progressive principles.

Hasan added that the speech he delivered also stressed the necessity of unity among the Palestinian factions to fully liberate the Palestinian soil, because this unity is the only effective reply to the Zionists and their imperialist allies.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION LEAVES BAGHDAD AT END OF WEEKLONG VISIT

JN231000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 23 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Jan--A Yugoslav delegation led by Stojan Matakliev, member of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, left Baghdad this morning at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq.

Matakliev stated that the visit enabled the delegation to get acquainted with Iraqi industrial projects in general and oil ones in particular. He added that the visit gave them the opportunity to view Iraq's industrial progress and Iraqi efforts to achieve a comprehensive industrial development.

TARIQ 'AZIZ GRANTS INTERVIEW TO AL-BA'TH

JN201306 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 19 Jan 79 pp 1, 11 JN

[Interview given by Tariq 'Aziz, member of Iraq's Revolution Command Council, to the Damascus daily AL-BA'TH on 19 January in Damascus]

[Text] Damascus, AL-BA'TH--Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolution Command Council in fraternal Iraq, granted an exclusive talk to AL-BA'TH in which he reviewed the achievements of the two fraternal countries on their way to unity. He also underlined current dimensions and future concepts of this unity. He emphasized the role of the masses and their popular organizations in building the edifice of unity. Tariq 'Aziz also stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting of the Higher Political Committee of the two countries and the anticipated role of unity and its influence on steadfastness and confrontation. Tariq 'Aziz said that the forthcoming meeting of the Higher Political Committee will take a big step toward unity between the two fraternal countries, unity which comes at the initiative of the two commands. He further stressed that the four central committees stemming from the national charter have already achieved many things and fulfilled a large part of their duties. Following is text of the interview:

At the beginning of the interview, Tariq 'Aziz reviewed the stages which have actually been reached between the two fraternal countries since the beginning of their rapprochement which led to the Joint Charter for National Action between the two countries.

Tariq 'Aziz said: In fact, at one historical moment the two commands in Syria and Iraq had been thinking of embarking on a historic qualitative step in their relations in order to secure the requirements of the confrontation with the plots of imperialism, Zionism, and the capitulationist scheme of As-Sadat. So at the time when the Iraqi command was meeting to proclaim the historic resolutions of 1 October, President Hafiz al-Asad was preparing his message to his brother President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr.

Hence, the two historic initiatives came at the same time and they were met with immediate response from the two fraternal sides. Then followed the preliminary meetings and talks which were crowned by the historic Baghdad meeting when our brother President Hafiz al-Asad and the accompanying Syrian delegation arrived in Baghdad. It was a great, honest and deep meeting because it was a meeting between the comrades and brothers of the one cause and the brothers-in-arm. Since the very first minutes of that historic meeting, which gathered President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Saddam Husayn, President Hafiz al-Asad and the members of the two commands, everyone felt they were in a reunion of brothers and a meeting for action. Then they seriously and effectively started drawing up a framework for their unionist relations. They agreed on the national charter which draws action plans for the current phase.

Three months have passed during which the two countries achieved important steps on their way to unity. The four central committees stemming from the Joint Charter for National Action have accomplished great things. The two sides have established deep, sincere, comradely relations and steps for action between the different officials of the two fraternal countries. Everyone now realizes that in many cases the Syrian and Iraqi officials work as one team.

We are anticipating the forthcoming meeting of the Higher Political Committee which, we hope and expect, will be a big step on the way toward the unity of the two countries.

Question: What are the current dimensions and the future concepts of the unity between the two countries?

Answer: It was taken for granted that unity between two Arab countries would create a kind of qualitative change in the balance of power, abilities and circumstances. The unity between Syria and Iraq has many particularities and is demanded for many reasons and motives. Therefore, the results that will ensue from this unity will be extremely important. This unity does not form a quantitative accumulation of manpower, material and cultural capabilities of the two countries; it will be a qualitative unity which will critically change the balance of power between the Arab nation and its enemies, the imperialists and the Zionists.

Definitely, this unity will further consolidate the pan-Arab, unionist and progressive attitudes in the Arab arena particularly following the last long years during which many of us believed that the isolationist, reactionary and apostacy attitudes would dominate our nation.

Question: How would you evaluate the role of the masses and the popular organizations in building unity?

Answer: The nature of the Iraqi and Syrian regimes as well as the attitudes of the two commands toward unity have made it necessary not to limit the unity action to the command's frameworks. There is no doubt that the command's frameworks represent the people and the masses' will; yet, it was necessary for all popular organizations of the two countries to meet together, to interact, exchange experiences, and coordinate their work and activities so they can adopt a solid unified bases for their unity.

We are very happy with the achievements of the popular organizations of the two countries. The recent great meeting of the popular and vocational organizations which took place in Damascus is a very remarkable incident and an important event in our current march. The current bilateral meetings in Damascus and Baghdad are also important so we can all form a joint action program and joint commands for those organizations.

Question: What is the anticipated role and influence of unity between the two countries on the level of steadfastness and confrontation?

Answer: This unity will form a strong base for steadfastness and confrontation. Following the dangerous plot of As-Sadat's regime supported by imperialism and Zionism, the Arab nation and its good forces turned to Baghdad and Damascus for a solution to the Arab nation's catastrophy, urging them to draw up future paths and requesting them to secure a serious base for the confrontation and steadfastness. Hence, came the initiatives of the two countries and the two commands of the two countries to meet the historic call of the Arab nation. Here we stand now on the steadfastness and confrontation base; this newly established base which is gaining power with the passing of days.

ATH-THAWRAH: F-15'S IN SAUDI ARABIA AIMED AT DIVIDING ARABS

LD221653 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH IN ARABIC 15 Jan 79 pp 1, 5 LD

[Editorial: "Development of the Situation in the Area and the U.S. Objectives"]

[Text] The qualitative development in the Arab situation since the Iraqi-Syrian meeting and the success of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad are of special significance in relation to the progress of the Arab struggle movement and reflect several Arab and international dimensions and factors involving present and future developments.

Certain parties, particularly the United States, have been surprised by this qualitative development both before and since the Baghdad summit's success, which expressed Arab unity in adopting a struggle attitude opposed to the interests and strategy of parties hostile to the nation. The United States imagined--as did others, including As-Sadat--that the Arabs could not agree on a struggle objective and that if they did agree, it would only be on surrendering to the Zionist enemy and its immediate long-term goals. When the Baghdad summit was held, the United States thought that, because of its friendship with certain parties, those parties would not attend the conference and would even be hostile to the idea of convening it. However, the convening of the summit, the swift steps taken for this purpose, the fact that all, including the principal Arab parties except for As-Sadat attended it, and the conference's success in reaching agreement on a joint struggle objective--even though this did not encompass all the Arab struggle's strategic goals--have confused U.S. calculations and showed a defective appraisal of the Arab situation and the potential developments in favor of the Arab nation's struggles.

Despite the fact that the Baghdad summit resolutions did not encompass all the strategic goals of the Arab struggle movement, as we have already pointed out, they did not shut the door to such goals and were in no way contrary to them. These resolutions created a common ground for joint action in serving these strategic goals.

It was clear to us that the U.S., Zionist and other circles which saw in the Baghdad summit a threat to their strategy and interests were bound to resort to various methods in order to create conditions that would undermine the effectiveness of the Baghdad summit and to act jointly toward achieving this end. At the same time these circles would work to create Arab divisions and situations aimed at weakening the Arab nation's ability to meet the great challenges or would encourage minor differences to become major, leading to frightening among the Arab sides, and thus insure the U.S. and Zionist interests and plans hostile to the Arab nation, its interests and just and legitimate rights.

The Iranian events started several months before the Baghdad summit but became more acute during the preparations for the conference and afterward. It was natural for the United States to be interested in what is going on in Iran in view of Iran's importance for Western and especially U.S. strategy. Although we believe that the United States has not yet lost hope of being able to influence the Iranian events from inside, we believe that the U.S. outlook on the general situation in the area following the success of the Baghdad summit is bound to make the Americans look for means outside Iran to influence the Iranian events more effectively and reshape their policy in the area in a manner that will enable them to maintain their presence according to their plans and aspirations.

Consequently, the U.S. Government's decision to send a squadron of F-15's to Saudi Arabia at the latter's request, according to agency reports, is not in our opinion intended to place an effective U.S. weapon close to Iran, as some would imagine. U.S. weapons and experts are still in Iran. There are also U.S. bases close to Iran in the Indian Ocean and other areas.

The U.S. aim in sending an aircraft squadron to Saudi Arabia is to try to create a situation leading to differences among the Arabs and to create divisions or opposed fronts among them. This attempt could be an encouragement or an excuse for other Arab countries to make a similar request, thus paving the way to making U.S. military presence in the area something traditional and similar to what the Western and U.S. presence used to be in the past.

However, out of the desire for unity among the Arab ranks and to uphold right rather than wrong, we would tell all those who imagine that foreign armies and weapons can protect them that only the people can provide real, lasting and honest protection for the ruler. However the influence of foreign powers may be in favor of this or that ruler, the strength or weakness of such influence is subject to changing factors, whether international factors or factors related to the balances of power and their effects on the Middle East.

If we look closely at the situation in Iran and analyze it objectively--free of the desire to interfere--we would find that the weakness or strength of foreign presence were not among the reasons that led to the situation there. The final course of events in Iran will not be shaped by the strength or weakness of foreign interference in that country. It will be primarily shaped by the strength and nature of the ruler's relationship with the people. It is on this basis that we stress the need to reject the idea of foreign interference regardless of its motives and justifications. And it was on this principled basis that we adopted a clear attitude toward Iran and Turkey as two foreign countries neighboring Iraq. Our attitude provides for respecting their sovereignty and not interfering in their domestic affairs as long as they do not interfere in our domestic affairs and respect our sovereignty. This has been our attitude toward Iran since March 1975 and to Turkey since the 17-30 July 1968 revolution. We will continue to adhere to this policy as long as Iran and Turkey continue to honor the mutual commitments within the concept to which we referred.

This stand will remain unchanged regardless of the outcome of the developments of the political situation in Iran, because it is a general political and strategic stand in our foreign policy which is affected by a particular individual or a regime only inasmuch as the behavior of such an individual or regime positively or negatively affects the principles of our foreign policy.

On the basis of this belief we asked Ayatollah Khomeyni to respect these principles when he was residing in Iraq. When he could no longer adhere to these principles--which is his own concern--he chose to go outside Iraq in order to play his political role in the manner he deemed fit. We did not adopt this attitude in order to please the Iranian rulers or out of hostility to Khomeyni. We chose this attitude on the basis of the principles in which we believe and to which we will continue to adhere.

We were told by some people here and there that what is happening in Iran was an opportunity for us to avenge the 16,000 casualties in the Iraqi Army ranks alone during the period from 11 March 1974 until the collapse of the agent enclave [Kurdish revolt]--after March 1975, during which heavy fighting took place with the help of Iranian weapons and efforts which went hand-in-hand with the destructive efforts of the agent Mulla [Mustafa Barzani]--and his supporters during the 12 months of fierce fighting in northern Iraq when many, including our enemies and the enemies of the Arab nation, wished our downfall. Many also, including some of our friends and friends of our nation in general, did not wish us to win. However, we told those people that we rejected such logic and believed that policy in the present era, and particularly with neighbors, must seek to implement the principles of mutual respect for one another's policies and sovereignty and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. Therefore, policies must not be based on seeking revenge but rather on preserving sovereignty and building for the future.

We were also told: You are wrong in not supporting the Iranian opposition which is definitely winning and when the shah seems certainly to be defeated. We told them that we will continue to adhere to the principles of our foreign policy and we will not make such principles subject to who will be the winner or the loser, since that is the concern of the Iranian people and government. The present situation in Iran provides us with a suitable opportunity to assert our deep respect for the principles in which we believe and for our neighbors, as well as for rejection of the idea of lying in wait for others. This should reassure those in power in Iran and the Iranian people, whatever changes may take place in the regime or on the popular level now or in the future. This should be the best evidence to the Iranian people and Government of Iraq's intention and its respect for the code of good-neighborliness between the Muslim peoples of Iraq and Iran, as long as Iran respects our patriotic and national interests.

On the basis of this principle and in the light of this fact--as well as in view of other considerations--it can be clearly seen why we view negatively any foreign interference in the affairs of the area and look with suspicion at the "visiting U.S. squadron." It is not that we are afraid of it or of hundreds like it because everybody knows that Iraq is not afraid to defend its sovereignty and rights. Iraq does not appraise its strength only on the basis of its squadrons and military might--of which it has enough to defend its sovereignty--but also on the basis of the correctness and strength of the principles it pursues as well as the correctness and strength of the policy symbolizing such principles in daily life and in the Arab and international policies, and on the strength and influence of these principles on sons in the armed forces and among our people in strengthening their belief in their national causes and in their daily national duties. Our situation in this respect is reassuring.

We see in this "visiting squadron" a real provocation to the area and a cover for other interferences which might take the fo of military action and thus open the door to colonialist and Zionist attempts to spread influence, impose domination and create loopholes in the Arab stand in favor of the expansionist and aggressive interests of the Arab nation's enemies.

HUSAYN DISCUSSES NEED FOR NEW GENEVA CONFERENCE

JN221303 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the need to convene a new Geneva conference for a lengthy discussion of the Middle East problem.

In statements published by TIME magagine, his majesty said the situation in the Middle East has changed following the Camp David summit. However, he added, there has been no progress. His majesty warned that if Egypt signs a separate peace agreement with Israel, the rift in Egyptian-Arab relations will become unavoidable. His majesty added: Even if Egypt manages to obtain Israel's approval regarding the linkage between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza, the two agreements will be unbalanced.

His majesty said: Perhaps President as-Sadat can negotiate, if he wishes so, to reach an agreement on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. But the future of these two areas concerns the Palestinian people alone and nobody else.

KING HUSAYN OPENS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS SOCIETY

JN202044 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Nur, this evening opened the Society for International Affairs in Amman.

During the opening ceremony, an open dialog was conducted between his majesty and the society's members, including those working in public services and in the intellectual and cultural services. His Majesty King Husayn presented a comprehensive analysis of the situation and political developments in the area. He explained the various changes to which the Middle East area was and still is being exposed. His majesty said that Jordan is playing a big role in building Arab cohesion. Jordan is part of one nation that has a message and an objective. If part of this nation is threatened, this would endanger the other parts.

His majesty urged cohesion and harmony to prevail in Jordan society. He also urged discipline and responsibility to prevail in the Arab society in general. He warned against superficiality and irritability in solving the public problems. His majesty said that Jordan is in the heart of the homeland. Jordan, his majesty added, is encircled by challenges that threaten the Arab character. Therefore, the Arab nation is required to preserve its character, build its forces and regain the status which it enjoyed some time ago.

His majesty stressed the need to build an Arab force that will draw from all aspects of Arab life. His majesty explained the developments in the area and Jordan's efforts during the past months on the Arab and international levels.

Concluding his comprehensive review, his majesty stressed the importance of objective dialog and of effectively solving public problems in an atmosphere of freedom and responsibility.

At the end of the meeting, his majesty answered questions from the society's members that dealt with the various Jordanian, Arab international political matters.

Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chairman of the society, welcomed His Majesty King Husayn and said that the society is proud to be inaugurated by His Majesty King Husayn.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN RETURNS HOME FROM AUSTRIA

JN221821 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, and Her Highness Princess Thawrat returned to Amman this evening following a private visit of several days to Austria. During the visit, his royal highness held talks with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Chancellor Bruno Kreisky on ways of promoting relations between the two countries in all fields.

Their royal highnesses were welcomed at the airport by the acting prime minister, the court minister, and by a number of the royal family and senior officials.

CHIEF OF ROYAL COURT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO NEW YORK TIMES

JN221058 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Jan 79 pp 1, 15 JN

[By 'Adnan al-Katib]

[Text] New York--Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, once again has outlined Jordan's position on the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. Ash-Sharif Sharaf said that the conclusion of the peace agreement is possible despite the talk about the question of linkage between the agreement and autonomy for the Palestinians.

In an interview with a correspondent of the New York TIMES, Ash-Sharif Sharaf pointed out that Jordan will not participate in the talks at the present stage. But Jordan will not shut the door to peace efforts in the future. He added that Jordan has been asked to participate with the Israelis in governing the occupied territories. "This is something we reject." He added that the Israelis claim they have a right to the occupied territories and that if Jordan agrees to participate in the administration of these territories with the Israelis, Jordan would be giving a legal aspect to the Israeli occupation for a period of 3 to 5 years. Ash-Sharif Sharaf said that Jordan did not participate in the talks because it had been invited to participate in moves whose final objectives have not been clarified.

In his interview with the U.S. newspaper, Ash-Sharif Sharaf recalled the Zionist objectives against the Arabs. He stated that for the past 30 years, the Israeli strategy has been aimed at isolating Egypt from the Arab world and swallowing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

PALESTINIAN SECURITY OFFICIAL KILLED IN BEIRUT EXPLOSION

NC221833 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Communique issued on 22 January by Arab Deterrent Forces--ADF--Command]

[Text] At 1545 today an explosive charge went off in As-Sunawbarah area in R'as Beirut. The charge, approximately 50 kg of highly explosive TNT, was placed in a Volkswagen car parked at the side of the road. It is believed that the explosion was set by remote control. The explosion completely destroyed a civilian car and damaged nine other cars. Over 16 casualties including 4 dead and 3 seriously wounded, also occurred among civilians who were near the explosion.

It was later learned that Abu Hasan Salamah, a Palestinian resistance official, and three of his companions were in the civilian car that was destroyed by the explosion. All four received serious wounds.

All the wounded were taken to the American University Hospital in Beirut and other hospitals.

Following the explosion groups of armed men appeared in front of the centers of some parties. The ADF immediately intervened, encircled the area and emptied it of armed men. The investigating authorities began their work in coordination with the Internal Security Forces.

VOL Reports Death of Official

NC221742 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] In spite of the fact that the American University Hospital is still withholding news of Abu Hasan Salamah's death, reports coming to us about 30 minutes ago affirm that he died after an unsuccessful operation.

At this time there is no news concerning those who are responsible for the assassination of Abu Hasan and his colleagues. However, certain sources say that a dispute that erupted earlier between him and one of the organization's commanders had escalated recently without anyone's being able to contain it.

Al-Jumayyil, Sham'un Mourn Death

NC222150 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] An atmosphere of tension and anxiety continues to prevail in the area in which Abu Hasan Salamah, the chief of Fatah's security forces, who was also responsible for the personal security of Yasir 'Arafat, was killed. Four other persons were also killed and 11 were wounded.

After the announcement of Abu Hasan's death, squads of the revolution security elements raided a large number of houses in the areas of Al-Hamrah and Verdun searching for the culprits.

Upon hearing news of Abu Hasan's assassination Yasir 'Arafat left the meeting of the Palestinian National Council in Damascus on his way to Beirut.

Shaykh Pierre Al-Jumayyil condemned the incident and expressed sorrow for the death of the late Abu Hasan. Al-Jumayyil added: I knew him closely. We cooperated with him on many difficult issues. He was understanding and realistic. Even though circumstances led to an atmosphere of enmity between us and some Palestinian commanders, Abu Hasan was a sincere and honest foe--with the same degree of sincerity that he displayed toward the Palestinian issue.

Former President Camille Sham'un also expressed regret over the death of the chief of Fatah's Special Operations Department. He said: On this occasion, I want to say that Abu Hasan was one of the sincere elements who could be depended on in purely Palestinian affairs or on the question of Lebanese-Palestinian relations and absolute Lebanese sovereignty. I knew him personally and I held his talents in esteem. On the basis of this, I express my warm condolences to Abu 'Ammar personally and to Fatah in general.

Al-Huss Comments on Assassination

NC221939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Text] At a time when Israel was continuing its aggression against south Lebanon and shelling villages and cities in the south with artillery, the Zionist hands committed a new crime in Beirut. They assassinated Palestinian struggler Abu Hasan Salamah, a Fatah security official.

The Fatah Central Committee tonight mourned Abu Hasan Salamah and his four companions, who were killed at 1600 today.

Commenting on this incident, Prime Minister Salim al-Huss said: The criminal hand that today assassinated martyr Abu Hasan 'Ali Salamah, a Palestinian resistance leader, is the same one that is still lying in wait to do evil to our country by committing successive acts of terror and violence. This criminal hand is not dissociated from the blatant attacks to which our south is being subjected. It is not alien to the plot directed against the security of this country and of the Palestinian resistance.

When deploring this abominable crime, we convey our deep condolence to our brothers in the Palestinian resistance, to the family of the deceased and to the families of those who fell with him. We are confident that their vigilance will prevent the criminal hand from exploiting and reaping the fruit of this abominable crime.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS FURTHER ISRAELI SHELLING

NC221243 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that after a brief lull this morning the Israeli artillery resumed shelling the Palestinian positions, particularly in An-Nabatiyah and its outskirts and some positions of the joint forces.

Other reports say the number of people killed or wounded in the shelling is not known in view of the state of tension in the border area.

It was reported that about 60 percent of the citizens of An-Nabatiyah and its outskirts have fled from their homes to Tyre, Sidon and Beirut.

ISRAELI ATTACK ON ARNUN LED BY LEBANESE FUGITIVE

NC221335 Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the command of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon has issued a warrant for the arrest of Sgt Maj Ahmad as-Sayyid, who originally joined the army of fugitive Lt Ahmad al-Khatib. The warrant says that the sergeant major was in charge in Arnun area. He fled the night before the Israeli attack on Arnun and then led the Israeli soldiers against the men of the fugitive lieutenant.

FRENCH, U.S. AMBASSADORS MEET BUTRUS, MAKE STATEMENTS

NC231037 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus today continued his diplomatic contacts and consultations over the situation in the south. Today he met with representatives of the five permanent member states of the Security Council.

Minister Butrus received French Ambassador Hubert Argod at around 1000. The meeting lasted about 25 minutes. Afterward, the ambassador said: Minister Butrus summoned me to tell me that the Lebanese officials are seriously concerned about the situation in the south. He has asked me--and I belive that he will ask all the representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council--to do something to improve the situation in southern Lebanon and prevent it from deteriorating.

Ambassador Argod added: I will send a report to my government on the request made by Minister Butrus. I hope that we will be able to do everything possible to help halt this deterioration in the south.

The ambassador was asked: Did you discuss implementation of Resolution 444?

He answered: Naturally we discussed this subject from the perspective of providing the means to insure implementation of the Security Council resolution. We will exert our utmost efforts to find a solution.

The ambassador said: At the request of the Lebanese Government and to facilitate matters, we have decided to let the French battalion continue to serve with the UNIFIL for 40 days--that is, until the end of February, when these forces will be replaced by other forces.

At 1030, Minister Butrus received U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean. After the meeting, Ambassador Dean said: I believe that those with good intentions, particularly the Lebanese Government, are very concerned over what is going on in the south. Last night, I spoke to the prime minister and learned his viewpoint. This gave me the opportunity to contact my government during the night. Today, I visited Minister Butrus and informed him of what we are trying to do to help calm down the situation in the south.

We are contacting a number of capitals that have some influence on the course of events in the south. Our purpose is to halt violence.

At 1130, Minister Butrus met with the British ambassador to Lebanon.

AL-AS'AD DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOUTH AT PRESS CONFERENCE

NC221843 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Jan 79 NC

[Excerpts] The situation in the south and the defense bill were the topics discussed by Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at a press conference he held today. Speaker al-As'ad said: The recent UN Security Council resolution, while not openly stipulating that UNIFIL should be turned into deterrent forces, is still not devoid of positive aspects. It cannot be considered merely an extension of previous resolutions and thus of the situation existing under them. These positive aspects are clearly manifested in Articles I and V, which condemn Israel and consider the undisciplined armed groups in southern Lebanon as instruments of Israeli aggression. These articles also call for a timetable for implementing the Security Council resolutions in accordance with a plan to be drawn up in consultation between the UN secretary general and the Lebanese Government.

Speaker al-As'ad added: While Article VI of the resolution urges political pressure on Israel to make it abide by the Security Council resolutions, Article VII emphasizes that if UNIFIL's mission continues to be obstructed, the council is determined to study practical ways of fully implementing Resolution 425 in accordance with the relevant UN provisions. It must be noted here that this means that other actions may be adopted later in accordance with the UN Charter, including the possibility of sanctions and of turning the UNIFIL into an openly deterrent force. Article VIII of the resolution stipulates that the council shall meet within 3 months to assess the situation and take the necessary measures. Speaker al-As'ad also said that if the Security Council has frankly declared that Israeli aggression still exists without any discernable excuse that Israel may use or any cover it may hide under, it remains for the Lebanese Government to find harmony within itself and with the truth, and to take measures against the armed forces--described by the Security Council as undisciplined--to put an end to the present debate at a purely Lebanese level.

He added: The Palestinian resistance, which has announced that it adheres to the Security Council resolution and is itself committed to uphold and respect the provisions of this resolution on the basis of the Arab commitment, is requested to refrain from carrying out any fedayeen action across the Lebanese borders. This is to prevent the continued exploitation by Israel of the opportunity to carry out reprisal operations, such as are occurring now. These opeartions are neither in the interest of the Arab cause not of the Arabs as a whole. They are at the expense of the poor people of the south, of Lebanon and its territory, which is coveted by Israel as an expansionist target, and of all the Arabs.

Speaker al-As'ad was asked about Lebanon's position on the continued Israeli aggression, and whether Lebanon would again go to the Security Council. He answered: Although the Security Council did not in principle say that it would convene at Lebanon's request, its latest Resolution 444 considers that this is possible in principle in accordance with Security Council norms. This means that the Lebanese Government, whenever it wishes and in accordance with events in the south, can seek a Security Council meeting and request that the issue be discussed and an appropriate stand taken. This is why we say that the continuation of the Israeli aggression, given this atmosphere of escalation and the possible eventualities, could make it incumbent upon the government to call a meeting of the Security Council. We would have to do this because Timetable implementation becomes impossible under such circumstances, and delays are bound to occur. Only 48 hours have passed since the Security Council resolution. We will wait a while before voicing our objective, well-timed opinion in this connection.

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH GUINEA

JN2215580 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Several cooperation agreements were signed here today between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Popular Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

The ceremony took place at the Prime Ministry building and was attended on the Syrian side by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al'Halim Khaddam; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr George Huraniyah, minister of state for planning affairs; and Zuhayr Mashariqah, minister of education.

The ceremony was attended on the Guinean side by Guinean Prime Minister Dr Lansana Beavogui; Dr Mamady Keita, minister of culture and education; Fily Sissoko, minister of foreign affairs; N'faly Sangare, minister of planning and economic cooperation; Saikou Barry, minister of foreign commerce; and (Fode Sore Nakama), minister of Islamic affairs. The two countries signed cooperation agreements in the fields of economy, trade and culture.

Guinean President Leaves Damascus

JN221600 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure left Damascus for Libya at 1230 today following a 3-day visit to Syria. President Hafiz al-Asad led those who saw off the Guinean president and the accompanying delegation. Also among those seeing off Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure were Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; government ministers; the Guinean ambassador in Damascus; the embassy staff and Arab and foreign diplomats in Damascus.

TISHRIN CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON SOUTHERN LEBANON

JN221048 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 22 Jan 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Those are As-Sadat's Allies," TISHRIN writes: Israel has launched a new military aggression against Lebanon, using aircraft, tanks, infantry, and paratroops. In its aggression, Israel demolished houses and killed innocent children, women, and elderly. Israeli officials have even threatened to launch similar aggression in the future.

Israeli sources justify their aggression against Lebanon on the grounds that it is in retaliation for the resistance operations inside the occupied territories, and that Israel reserves the right to attack the Palestinians everywhere.

Israel, in the two cases, condemns itself. The resistance operations in the occupied territories are being carried out by popular organizations in defense of freedom, independence, and the right to determine their future. These organizations are resisting foreign occupation and aggression. This is a legitimate matter and a right recognized throughout the world.

The European nations resisted Nazi occupation with all their means, and resistance heroes enjoy prominent positions in all countries. Since this is the right of other nations why should it not be the right of the Palestinian people and every Arab whose land is occupied and whose rights have been usurped?

Pointing to Israel's claim that it has the right to attack Palestinians everywhere, TISHRIN says: The so-called Israeli right to attack the Palestinian people everywhere reveals the real aggressive and racist nature of Israel, its violations against all international laws and charters. The Israeli claims are a crime denounced by the UN Charter, international law and conventions [words indistinct]. Since the Nazi were tried, why should not the Israeli rulers, who are committing the same crime, be tried?

Israel has violated the sanctity of Lebanese territory and launched aggression, thus challenging blatantly the UN authority in southern Lebanon. It is also killing and wounding scores of people and demolishing houses. Despite all this, we have not heard any denunciation, condemnation and protests from those in the West who become furious if an Israeli finger is accidentally wounded [words indistinct]. The perfunctory regrets being voiced by some Western governments clearly cannot hide the bias in favor of Israel aggression.

Those launching aggressions against Arab territories and trying to liquidate the Palestinian people and cause are new allies of As-Sadat's and partners in the peace treaty plot. As-Sadat's remarks in his recent Khartoum speech cannot belie this fact. The Arab masses in Egypt and everywhere are well aware of this fact and will act accordingly. As-Sadat will soon be judged.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI WELCOMES GUINEAN PRESIDENT SEKOU TOURE

LD222104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli--Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure this evening arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Jamahiriyah lasting several days.

The esteemed guest was given an official reception at Tripoli International Airport where brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi led the welcoming party. Among those also present were Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi, and the secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps.

Al-Qadhdhafi, Toure Begin Talks

LD231028 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Arab Libyan-Guinean talks began last night. The talks were led by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Taking part in these talks were: Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud; Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary; Engineer Nuri al-Fayturi al-Madani, secretary of communications; Muhammad 'Ali at-Tabu, secretary of agriculture; the assistant secretary for political affairs and the director of the Department of Cooperation at the Foreign Secretariat.

On the Guinean side the talks were attended by: Dr Lansana Beavogui, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister; Mamdy Keita, member of the Political Bureau and minister of culture and education; Fily Sissoko, minister of foreign affairs; N'faly Sangare, minister of planning and economic cooperation; Saikou Barry, minister of foreign commerce and F. Camara, minister for Islamic affairs.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech in which he welcomed the Guinean guest, hailing the good relations between the two fraternal peoples--the Arab Libyan and the Guinean. Colonal Al-Qadhdhafi saluted the two Islamic revolutions in the Jamahiriyah and in Guinea for their noble stands toward the just causes. The colonel praised the steps which the cooperation between the two countries has achieved in various fields.

Ahmed Sekou Toure also spoke. He hailed the firm relations between the Arab Libyan and Guinean peoples. He said any victory achieved in the Jamahiriyah is a victory for the Guinean revolution and its people. He hailed the vast achievements realized by the two revolutions everywhere in the Jamahiriyah and Guinea. He also hailed the cooperation between the two countries, pointing to the existence of potentials to achieve more progress by widening the scope of cooperation in various fields.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed the importance of the role being played by the two revolutions and their joint struggle in the service of the African and Islamic causes.

The talks were adjourned for evening prayers and were resumed afterward. They continued until about 2100.

A closed meeting was held between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the guest, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, following the end of the talks.

JALLUD RETURNS FROM ALGERIA AFTER TALKS WITH BITAT

LD200026 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud returned to Tripoli last night at the end of a brief visit to Algeria during which he held talks with Algerian officials and with brother Rabih Bitat, acting head of state.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON AT-TURAYKI'S VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For a Belgrade TANJUG report on the joint statement issued on the official visit of Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of foreign affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 20-21 January, see the Yugoslavia section of the 23 January East Europe DAILY REPORT.

MAURITANIA

MORROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA192335 Paris AFP in French 1558 GMT 19 Jan 79 PA

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 19 Jan (AFP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Nouakchott today on a "friendly, working" visit to last a little over 24 hours. "This visit," Boucetta said, "will contribute to the bolstering of good relations between Morocco and Mauritania." The Moroccan minister is carrying a message of "friendship and fraternity" to Col Moustapha Ould Saleck from King Hassan II.

Saleck Meets With Boucetta

LD192152 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 19 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, head of the Military Committee for National Recovery and head of the government, received Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta at noon today. Following the meeting, Boucetta declared that discussions during the meeting covered ways of bolstering cooperation between Morocco and Mauritania for the common good.

Boucetta Signs Agreement, Comments

PA212156 Paris AFP in French 1544 GMT 20 Jan 79 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, 20 Jan (AFP)--Morocco and Mauritania signed an "agreement on persons" here on Saturday shortly before the end of Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta's 24-hour visit to the Mauritanian capital.

The Moroccan minister said: "This agreement is very important to future bilateral cooperation because it will allow bans on Moroccan citizens conducting professional activities in Mauritania and vice versa to be lifted."

Boucetta also said that his meeting on Friday with Mauritanian chief of state Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck had been "very fruitful, useful and truly effective" for Moroccan-Mauritanian relations. Boucetta said that during the meeting, the Western Sahara issue had been discussed "sincerely and clearly".

MOROCCO

SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES ON 'STRICTLY PRIVATE' VISIT

TA221630 Paris AFP in English 1623 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Marrakech, Morocco, Jan 22 (AFP)--The shah of Iran and Empress Farah flew in here from Aswan, Egypt, today for what Moroccan officials described as a "strictly private" visit at the invitation of King Hassan.

King Hassan personally greeted the Iranian royal couple amid extremely tight security measures, which according to a Moroccan official, were requested by the shah.

Unconfirmed reports said the shah might stay more than two days in Morocco. The shah is to stay on a private domain of King Hassan, the Jenane el-Kebir (the large garden), situated on the outskirts of Marrakech.

The emperor's Boeing 707 touched down at the Menara Airport at 1545 GMT.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI, MENGISTU TO MEET IN FREETOWN

LD221534 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister, has said that President Numayri will meet President Mengistu at Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, in the first week of next month to consider the differences between Sudan and Ethiopia. He was answering a question put by members of the Foreign and Defense Affairs Committee of the joint parliamentary session of the two assemblies of the Nile Valley this morning.

His excellency expressed his hope that the meeting between the two presidents will yield positive results leading to the normalization of relations between the two countries and a solution to the Eritrean question.

AT-TAHIR ADDRESSES EGYPTIAN-SUDANESE SESSION IN OMDURMAN

NC211111 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0840 GMT 21 Jan 79 NC

[Speech by Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president and cochairman of the Egyptian-Sudanese Higher Integration Committee, at the joint session of the Sudanese and Egyptian People's Assemblies in Omdurman on 21 January--live]

[Excerpt] Brothers and sisters, the seventh session of the Higher Ministerial Committee met in Khartoum a few days ago. We have submitted to you a report on its work.

You have perhaps noticed that during its meetings, the Ministerial Committee gave the political action aspect its share of planning, followup and implementation. Inasmuch as we concentrated on the economic, social and cooperative development projects, we have made a point at every meeting of reaffirming the basic political principles which guide our work in Egypt and Sudan, whether on the Arab and African level or the international level in general.

The committee's meeting this time was held under the most complex circumstances in the history of the Arab nation. This requires all the sons of this glorious Arab nation to be more alert to the dangers threatening our nation, its security, independence and future. It also behooves us to demonstrate self-denial and interest in the unity and solidarity of our nation so that it may triumphantly overcome these critical circumstances, God willing.

The committee reviewed the developments in the [illegible] world and the Middle East. It was agreed that complete vigilance must be maintained against foreign interference through exploitation of the instability in Middle East countries, which could threaten to plunge the region into a new sphere of conflict between the big powers. This would only result in more division, fragmentation of efforts and neglect of the real concerns of the peoples of the Middle East, who aspire to prosperity, progress and freedom.

In reference to the Middle East developments and Egypt's great efforts to achieve a just and lasting solution in the area, the committee emphasized in its final statement that it supports the principle of establishing peace by peaceful means, bearing in mind that the Palestine problem is the crux of the matter and that there can be no just and lasting peace in the area without the withdrawal of the Israel forces from all the occupied Arab territories [applause] and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and to set up their own state on their soil. [applause]

In this connection, the committee reaffirmed its interest in the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations with the full contribution and participation of the United States. The committee emphasized that it insists that a settlement cover all aspects of the problem and be in harmony with the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It rejected bilateral solutions and partial measures. [applause]

Regarding African affairs, the committee meeting took place as difficult and complex circumstances prevailed in the African Continent, where the political and military struggle is escalating against the ferocious racist regimes in southern Africa, which are adopting intransigent attitudes and bestial measures, leaving the African people no choice other than armed struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and termination of all types of racial discrimination against the African peoples. The committee underscored the determination of the Egyptian and Sudanese people to support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for the fulfillment of their legitimate aspirations, which can only materialize through the acknowledgement of the African peoples' rights to self-determination and independence.

Furthermore, the increasing foreign interference in African affairs was also a point of study and interest in our discussions. There was agreement that there must be vigilance and that all forms of military and political intervention in the continent must be confronted.

Egypt and Sudan, as members of the Arab nation and Africa, are two strong pillars of Arab-African cooperation. They work and struggle for this cooperation in every circle, forum and line of work.

Egypt and Sudan are two founding members of the nonalined movement. They reaffirm the support for this movement in all fields. They fully agree on the need to stand against the attempts to divert this movement from its original principles and ideologies.

NUMAYRI, AS-SADAT RATIFY INTEGRATION RECOMMENDATIONS

LD220830 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jan 79 LD/EA

[Text] President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this morning accepted the resolutions and recommendations of the Joint Supreme Ministerial Committee for Integration between the Democratic Republic of Sudan and the Republic of Egypt.

In an address on the occasion, President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri expressed pleasure at meeting President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat in a historic occasion for the two fraternal countries and peoples, the Arab nation, the Muslim nation and for the whole world. He said: My brother As-Sadat has achieved for the Arab nation dignity and honor by crossing the Suez Canal and restoring honor to the Arab soldier. Thereafter, and with the same strength and determination, he called for peace, demanding it from a position of strength.

Now, here in Khartoum, we conclude what we started in 1974 regarding the integration of the peoples of the Nile Valley. His excellency said these are three great and mighty acts, which we here in Sudan ought to be proud of; indeed, we should consolidate and stand by them.

President Numayri expressed optimism at the steps already taken along the road of integration between the two countries, reaffirming that we are not forming an axis but holding out open arms for all the brothers to act equally with us. He said: I wish to reaffirm that we here in Sudan support President as-Sadat and stand by every step step he takes. I am sure these steps are not for his own benefit alone, but for our Arab and African world.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, speaking after signing the resolutions and recommendations, said: I am happy to address to my brother Ja'far every [word indistinct] and every greeting and appreciation, because what has been achieved and remains to be achieved, God willing, along the road toward integration is the fruit of the understanding, effort and striving of President Ja'far Numayri, for whom we cherish all love, friendship and appreciation. His excellency added: At this historic moment I pray God Almighty to grant us success to be true and responsible to the hopes of the Sudanese and Yemeni peoples.

Earlier, President Numayri and President as-Sadat held a short discussion behind closed doors at the office of the president in the People's Palace shortly before signing the resolutions and recommendations.

EGYPTIAN, SUDANESE ASSEMBLIES DENOUNCE ISRAELI AGGRESSION

NC211653 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Jan 79 NC

[Text] In its morning session today, the Joint Conference of the Egyptian and Sudanese People's Assemblies denounced the flagrant Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. The conference denunciation was made following a proposal submitted by Sudanese Deputy Yasin 'Umar al-Imam.

EXCHANGES OF FIRE CONTINUE IN SOUTH LEBANON

TA221931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Heavy exchanges of fire continued in the enclave north of Metulla for the fourth successive day between the terrorists and the militia forces. The terrorists also shelled the enclave area with Katyusha rockets. Our correspondent in the north, Yehezq'el Hame'iri reports:

[Hame'iri--begin recording] The terrorists' fire did not stop today either. At 0900, concentrated fire from machine guns, mortars and artillery was opened on the enclave villages of Al-Qulay'ah and Marj 'Uyun. The fire came from terrorist positions in the Beaufort Fortress, from the Arnun ridges and from the Litani Valley. Today it was the terrorists who took the initiative and opened fire. The militia forces returned the fire and the exchanges, a kind of artillery duel, continued intermittently until 1200. In the exchange of fire the terrorists also used Katyusha rockets fired from launchers in the areas of Arnun and Beaufort. Some of the rockets hit the area of good fence. Katyusha rockets also hit the village of Qila' in the vicinity of the good fence. Several rocket fragments had Chinese symbols on them; it could not be ruled out that the missiles were made in China.

In the enclave villages slight damage was caused, particularly at the village Qila', mainly to the power grid and the water supply. The inhabitants of the enclave spent this day too, the fourth day, in shelters. Because of the situation, school classes have been canceled since last weekend. Many workers from the enclave villages failed to arrive at their working places in the northern settlements this morning. The state of alert is still continuing in the settlements of the north.

The state of alert on the northern border is still in effect. In any case, the terrorist attacks are viewed with great concern in the north, attacks that continue with successive intensity, whether they are directed at the enclave or at our settlements. Even though heavy hits have been reported among the terrorists and their bases from the returned fire, and even though cases of desertion have also been reported from among the terrorists and the Lebanese Arab Army, the volume and ferocity of the fire testify to the fact that the terrorists have succeeded since the Litani operation in retrenching in the area. They accumulated military equipment and concentrated manpower in quantities that would have been a threat to the settlements in the north, were it not for the recent IDF activity in the field. [end recording]

FURTHER SHELLING OF GALILEE AREA FROM LEBANON 23 JAN

TA230819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Excerpt] Several Katyusha rockets were fired at about 0830 from Lebanese territory at settlements in the Galilee finger. There were no casualties, but several homes were damaged. IDF forces returned the fire at the sources of the firing.

The inhabitants of the settlements along the northern border have gone down into the shelters and school students have been sent home--including those in Qiryat Shemona.

ATHERTON, BEN-ELISAR COMMENT ON TALKS IN JERUSALEM

TA221216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] A few minutes ago another meeting finished between the Israeli group of experts headed by the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, and U.S. roving Ambassador Alfred Atherton. We will go over now to the prime minister's office, where our correspondent Tzvi Lidar is.

[Lidar] Well, the U.S. delegation will not leave for Egypt today. The talks in Jerusalem will continue and the next meeting between the groups of experts, the Israeli and the U.S. groups, may still be held today late at night or possibly the sides will meet again tomorrow morning. At the end of today's meeting the head of the U.S. delegation, Alfred Atherton, explained the reason for the halt in the talks.

[Atherton--in English--begin recording] We have adjourned the meeting because Ambassador Lewis and I have to go now to have a meeting with the foreign minister. After that, we will-- we, the U.S. delegation--will be discussing matters among ourselves, but we also will need to consult further with Washington.

As you know, it is not yet 0600 in Washington. We have agreed that we will resume the discussion as soon as our consultations are completed and we will stay in touch later in the day and work out a mutually agreeable time, but it will depend on when we have been able to complete our own internal consultations at this point. [end recording]

[Lidar--translates Atherton remarks into Hebrew and continues] For the moment, nothing is known about the contents of today's deliberations. Those participants in the talks are not prepared to say even which of the disputed articles were discussed. At any rate, according to the director general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, no conclusion has yet been reached and the talks will continue.

[Ben-Elisar--begin recording] This was a continuation of the discussion. There cannot be progress every minute--this is simply inconceivable--but we continued to work out several ideas. I would say perhaps there was slight progress.

[Lidar] Sir, do you estimate that the talks will continue for a long time yet?

[Ben-Elisar] They will last until we exhaust this process. [end recording]

[Lidar] Maybe slight progress, Dr Ben-Elisar says, and from the prime minister's office we return you to the studio.

Talks Continue

TA230618 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tired and drained from a sleepless night of deliberations and consultations, the negotiating teams of Israel and the United States parted in the early hours of the morning in order to consult in Jerusalem again this morning at 0900. Our correspondent Tzvi Lidar says that the U.S. team may meet with the prime minister today.

A source close to the talks told the UPI correspondent in Jerusalem before dawn that it appears that Atherton and his aides will again postpone today's departure for Cairo.

The head of the Israeli team, Dr Ben-Elisar, said that weighty matters were discussed and progress had been achieved.

In the evaluation of the UPI correspondent, the talks are now focusing on one of the sub-clauses of Article VI of the peace treaty, which discusses the problem of the priority of the peace treaty with Egypt over its previous commitments to Arab countries. The delegations are trying to formulate a letter of interpretation, which will determine clearly in which cases Egypt will be able to interpret an Israeli action against one of the Arab countries as an act of war committing it to come to the aid of the attacked country.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON HIS TALK WITH GERALD FORD

TA221238 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Excerpt] Gerald Rudolph Ford, the former president, is spending his second day in Israel, in Jerusalem, and asks forgiveness for his enjoyment of the compliments being paid to him from all sides. Between touristing and paying and receiving compliments, he met Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. Moshe Dayan said the meeting had been good and Ford had expressed his views on what Israel should do in the wake of what is happening in the Arab world. The two personalities met this morning for an hour's talk and afterward the former U.S. president continued his visit in Jerusalem, among other things, on Mt Herzl, visiting the graves of Benjamin Wolf Herzl and Golda Meir. Our correspondent Razi Barqay accompanied Gerald Ford this morning.

[Barqay] Former President Ford had a crowded schedule, which began with breakfast at the King David Hotel. Surrounding him at the meal were the U.S. ambassador to Israel and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

[Dayan--begin recording] We spoke about the situation in the Middle East and the president revealed great knowledge of what is happening in the Arab countries--Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf states--due partly to the fact that he had met the shah of Iran and As-Sadat recently. Of course these matters were discussed, as well as the influence of this situation on what could happen in Arab countries in the view of the Arabs and what they think they should do, how they should behave, taking into consideration the peace negotiations with Israel in light of what has occurred in Iran, and the Egyptian and Saudi Arabian and Jordanian conclusions regarding themselves--whether they are encouraging them [the Egyptians] toward a speedy peace agreement with Israel or vice versa, and whether they see greater difficulties and so on. These were the issues we discussed.

[Barqay] Sir, does he share what is now called in the United States the strategic status of Israel, does he share the evaluation that Israel should now enjoy more backing from the United States in the wake of what has occurred in Iran?

[Dayan] I said from the beginning that I would tell you what we spoke about. We dealt with all these issues. We spoke over a cup of coffee about these issues, but I am very sorry, I cannot speak about the contents of the conversation itself. [end recording]

MINISTER SHARON DISCUSSES PLANS FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA221837 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon, who is chairman of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, said that before the end of this year there would be 17 settlements, which includes three MAFDAL footholds, the establishment of which had been recently discussed. In his view, still more settlements should be set up in the Jordan Valley. He did not elaborate, however, and cited the foreign minister as having stated that 20 more settlements would be established in the Jordan Valley. Minister Sharon had a meeting with the MAFDAL Knesset faction and he noted that before the end of this year 22 settlements would be established, 12 of which would be in the Galilee. According to him, the settlements are already under construction. He complained that during 13 years before the Present Cabinet was established, only one settlement had been established in the Galilee.

MINISTER BURG DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA222057 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg says that the negotiations with Egypt should proceed at a slower pace. In Minister Burg's opinion, the signing of a peace settlement should be made contingent on receiving appropriate guarantees from Egypt for continuing Israeli oil production in the Gulf of Suez. Dr Burg was speaking at a rally of local council representatives in Netanya. Our correspondent Nisim Mish'al reports on the rally. [begin videotape]

[Mish'al] Dr Yosef Burg focused mainly on political issues. My opinion is, he said, that the earthquake in Iran is material for thought and a basis for a renewed dialog for us with the Egyptians and the Americans.

[Burg] In my opinion we must talk seriously with the United States. What is the meaning of friendship and what is the meaning of agreements when we see what happened to Taiwan? What is the meaning of security agreements if we see what is happening in Iran? Before saying this and touching upon remote issues, I have to mention the issue of oil. Nobody will understand or forgive us if we don't arrange the supply of oil from the sources we now have, while the oil pipes from Iran are blocked and who knows how long that is going to last. [end videotape]

GOLAN DRUZE REJECT ISRAELI CITIZENSHIP

TA202107 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1950 GMT 20 Jan 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Golan Heights, 20 Jan--The Druze on the Golan Heights have rejected the Knesset Finance Subcommittee recommendation to enable the Golan Druze to receive Israeli identity cards.

The Druze on the Golan Heights sent a petition on Friday, signed by hundreds of residents from the villages of Kajdal Shams, Buq'ata, Mas'adah and 'Ayn (Qiniyah), to Prime Minister Menahem Begin and to Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, asking not to be incorporated into the State of Israel.

The ITIM correspondent points out that among the Druze leaders who signed the petition are Shaykh Sulayman Kanj, who in the past had been one of the Druze leaders urging the annexation of Golan Druze villages to the State of Israel, as well as Druze clerics and intellectuals.

GROWING COOPERATION SEEN BETWEEN ISRAELI, W. BANK ARABS

TA220940 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 22 Jan 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The meeting of the Arab local councils in Israel, which was held in Nazareth on Saturday, was preceded by consultations with mayors and heads of local councils in Judaea and Samaria. For tactical reasons, personalities from the territories did not participate in that meeting.

In the last 2 weeks, there have been meetings between Arab personalities from Israel and personalities from the West Bank in anticipation of "Land Day" on 1 March. The idea was to insure the solidarity of all the Arabs of the occupied territories with the Israeli Arabs on "Land Day" and also to have Arab personalities participate in meetings which will be held on the issue.

There were contacts also between Arab youths from Israel and college students from the West Bank, particularly with the Bi'r Zayt College Student Union, concerning their participation in the events on "Land Day" in their places of residence. According to the plan, personalities from Judaea and Samaria were to have taken part; in the meeting in Nazareth, following consultations, they decided to avoid taking such a step for fear that the military government might take measures against them.

Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi expressed his view last night in favor of cooperation between Israeli Arabs and the Arabs of the occupied Arab territories. He said: "The Israeli Arabs have remained strangers: They are not enjoying equal rights and therefore their fate is still like ours. Neither of these points makes it possible to hide the fact that they and we belong to the same nation; the fact that they live in Israel does not make them less Palestinian."

It was reported yesterday from the Judaea and Samaria military government that the trend between the Israeli Arabs and the Arabs from the territories to draw closer is growing, especially among educated youngsters.

DROP IN WEST BANK CITRUS EXPORTS TO IRAN REPORTED

NC201147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 20 Jan 79 NC

[Text] The crisis in Iran has gravely hit citrus exports from the territories.

Our correspondent says that Iran was the main importer of the Gaza Strip and Judaea and Samaria citrus products. However, in view of the riots in Iran, shipments of citrus products to Iran were stopped.

Jordan tried to increase the sales of this fruit to the Arab countries with very limited success.

At present, the warehouses in Amman are filled with citrus products, and because of the suspension of sales, many truck drivers have lost their jobs.

The farmers in the territories are now asking Iraq to help them by buying more citrus products.

SPORTS LINKS SEVERED WITH SOUTH AFRICA

TA230622 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Jan 79 pp 1, 3 TA

[By Jack Leon, POST sports reporter]

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv--The Israel Olympic Committee (IOC), umbrella organization for 99 percent of Israeli sports, is breaking off all sporting relations with South Africa immediately, as a prelude to next year's Moscow Olympics.

This drastic decision was adopted unanimously at Sunday's meeting of the IOC Presidium, committee president Yitzhaq Ofeq told the Jerusalem POST yesterday.

The ruling will bring to an abrupt end the frequent exchanges between Israel and South Africa which have existed for many years in more than a score of sports, on both team and individual levels.

Ofeq said the decision was taken so as not to jeopardize Israel's entry for the Moscow Olympics in July 1980. It is also an expression of Israel's dislike of the policy of racially segregated sport practised in South Africa, he said.

The first sport to be affected will be gymnastics. Instructions have already been given to cancel the planned trip to South Africa.

Small groups outside the IOC--such as student sports bodies and the local bowls, cricket and rugby associations--are being asked to fall into line with the ban, Ofeq reported. (These three associations maintain particularly close ties with South Africa.)

The IOC is enjoying "100 percent" cooperation from the organizing committee of the Moscow Olympics, Ofeq reported. Israel hopes to enter a team of about 50 sportsmen for the games.

POLL SHOWS ISRAELIS TRUST U.S. LESS

TA191241 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jan 79 p 1 TA

[A YEDI'OT AHARONOT poll]

[Excerpt] Since Camp David, there has been a decline in the public's trust in the U.S. attitude toward Israel.

The percentage of those who believe the United States will help us politically has decreased from 84 percent to 54 percent.

The percentage of those who trust President Carter's attitude toward Israel has gone down from 67 percent to 34 percent.

The percentage of those who think the United States is encouraging the establishment of a Palestinian state has risen from 41 percent to 67 percent.

Replying to a question on whether they thought the possibility existed that the United States will treat us in the future as it has treated Taiwan, 53 percent said yes, 31 percent said no and 16 percent said they did not know what the United States has done to Taiwan.

These findings are the result of a survey carried out between 9 and 11 January by the Institute for Applied Social Studies and the Institute for Communications at Hebrew University. The issues were selected by the YEDI'OT AHARONOT editorial board. The survey covered a representative cross-section of the adult Jewish population in the four largest urban centers.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT: IRAN'S EFFECT ON U.S.-ISRAEL RELATIONS

TA191200 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Jan 79 p 3 Weekend Supplement TA

[Erol Guiney commentary: "Who Won and Who Lost in the Upheavals in Iran"]

[Text] Who could foresee a few months ago what was to happen in Iran? And now, who can foresee what will happen in another few months?

At the same time, some lessons can be learned--not only ones applicable to Iran--from events there in the past few weeks. These deserve thought. One can also point to those elements outside Iran who stand to be the major "gainers" and the major "losers" in the present stage of upheavals in the Iranian crisis.

At first glance, it appears that Israel is one of the major "losers" both from the point of view of our concrete losses and from the point of view of what our enemies stand to gain on the same and other planes.

--Israel loses a source of oil which, in the past, was regarded as "safe." Iran used to supply us with a major part of the oil that we consumed.

--Israel loses its sole supplier for the Elat-Ashqelon pipeline and we must remember that this pipeline was slated to serve as a channel for oil from the Persian Gulf to Europe.

--Israel stands to lose an important client for its agricultural and industrial products.

--We are also losing one of the few countries in the region to which Israel can contribute some of its technological potential which insured both work and profits to certain Israeli companies.

--On the strategic-political level, we are losing a potential ally standing in the way of any potential Arab control south of the Red Sea.

--We are losing an ally in the struggle against Soviet infiltration.

--We are losing one of the few Muslim countries prepared to support President as-Sadat's initiative to normalize relations between Israel and its neighbors even under conditions that Israel was not prepared to accept.

Up to here the balance is very negative; but it is even more negative when one considers what Israel's enemies stand to gain.

First of all, it is clear that what is being painted as a victory for Islam--Khomeyni has already become a symbol of Islamic victory and a symbol of opposition to conservative regimes--will strongly encourage extremism and activity by extreme Muslim circles in other places in Asia and Africa as well. There is also no doubt that this rebirth of Islamic extremism will be directed against Israel and this will increase its isolation.

Apart from this, the shah's fall is viewed as a victory for the PLO, whose agents cooperated with Khomeyni and played a significant role in the events. The PLO was greatly in need of a victory and it was a timely one, just when the Palestine National Council was convening in Damascus. The shah's removal and the rise of Khomeyni's extremists serve to encourage the PLO and provide it with the feeling that it is marching in the right direction while Egypt, as Yasir 'Arafat said, will also find its own Khomeyni...and it is not only 'Arafat who thinks this. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and other leaders of countries and organizations in the rejectionist front feel the same way.

Apart from this it is quite certain that the inflexibility that President as-Sadat has been showing recently on several substantive issues in the negotiations evolves, among other things, from a fear that a Khomeyni might also rise in his own country; and from a fear that Egypt's isolation in the Arab world under the new conditions following the removal of the shah will grow.

These fears are driving Cairo toward making gestures aimed at proving that Egypt has not abandoned Arab solidarity.

Hence it is worth mentioning the very strange reaction of Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil after Israel's very moderate retaliation against a terrorist base south of Tyre. Khalil felt it proper to declare that Egypt would not be able to sit silently in the event that Israel provokes Syria. As if the retaliatory measures were aimed at provoking Syria, which is not even deployed in that area.

Egyptian "gestures" of this kind toward the Arab world make Israel suspicious and make finding a solution to Article VI of the peace treaty, which from the outset was aimed at insuring precedence of our treaty with Egypt over treaties with other Arab countries and to which Egypt refuses to agree, even more difficult.

In view of such statements made by Khalil about Egypt's willingness to rush to the aid of Syria, Israel cannot but become more obstinate than in the past on the issue of the supply of oil from Sinai. Now that we have lost the oil from Iran, it is not surprising that Jerusalem insists that it be provided with guarantees on the supply of oil from the Gulf of Suez and that Israeli companies be given the right to participate in the search for oil and the development of wells in the gulf. At the same time Egypt will be even less forthcoming in providing such guarantees, for another Muslim country--and not an Arab one--Iran--has just announced that it will no longer sell oil to Israel and South Africa.

At the same time it is clear that what has happened in Iran should also--if the Americans have learned the right lesson--open their eyes to the need to aid Israel and to view this aid not as a material and political burden on themselves nor simply as a moral obligation but as a contribution toward the security of the West in all that concerns the free world's interests in the Middle East.

Ever since the days of Henry Kissinger, this has not been the attitude of the U.S. administration. This is a pity. Israel has its own not insignificant problems. But it is certainly not undermined and one cannot see signs of weakness in its like those to be found in the Pakistan-Turkey-Ethiopia triangle...the West would be wise to apply some thought to the fact that at the moment it has only one ally in the area which is internally stable to which it can supply arms without fear that these will fall into Soviet hands.

The West should now well understand that the Israel-Arab conflict is not the only conflict in the Middle East, nor even the most dangerous.

There is no certainty that the Carter administration is learning all the lessons of the events in Iran. However, if it does learn them then it will have to better understand the importance of the relations between Washington and Jerusalem as being of mutual benefit, and not only as being some sort of moral commitment from the United States toward a small democracy in the Middle East.

HARIF COMMENTS ON PROBLEMS IN NEGOTIATIONS

TA191628 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Jan 79 p 15 TA

[Yosef Harif commentary: "U.S. Representatives Are Urging the PLO Activists in Judaea and Samaria To Accept the Autonomy"]

[Excerpt] In a closed forum in Washington, Harold Saunders recently clarified what stands behind As-Sadat's demands with respect to the peace treaty with Israel: In view of the pressure under which As-Sadat finds himself in Egypt, he is seeking a possibility of pointing out that the security arrangements (including demilitarization in Sinai) are not long term and that he has the means of removing some of them over a time. As-Sadat regards the exchange of ambassadors with Israel as a symbol of equal value to the establishment of the autonomy's self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza (and herein lies the linkage). As for Article VI, the article in its proposed format will undermine the "small achievement" at Camp David which is manifest in the recognition that one cannot condone the acquisition of territory through war as stated in the preamble to Resolution 242 which is an appendix to the Camp David agreements.

These "clarifications" by Saunders do make things very clear and should encourage Israel to have consideration for Egypt. In that same circle, Saunders pointed out that Egypt and Israel continue to relate to each other with a lack of trust.

This being the case, should Israel continue to seek ways of resolving Articles IV and VI?

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was described this week in an American newspaper as "distraught and pessimistic" because of the deadlock between Egypt and Israel. It is said that he fears that if As-Sadat and Begin continue to ponder about Articles IV and VI, the opportunity of reaching a compromise with respect to Sinai, the West Bank and Gaza will be lost.

"As-Sadat and Begin"--why are the two grouped together with respect to the danger of losing the opportunity for peace? Begin accepted the U.S. draft with all its appendices including Articles VI and IV as proposed by the United States. Why, therefore, "As-Sadat and Begin" and not As-Sadat alone?

If there really is a danger of losing the opportunity, the United States first has to examine its own deeds. In deliberations in a national political forum this week, MK Abba Eban maintained that what the U.S. did with respect to Article VI "was the U.S. administration's biggest mistake throughout the negotiating process."

The United States sinned by unnecessarily standing by Egypt in the "war of interpretations" since there are differences of interpretation in other clauses as well--from the preamble of the treaty where each side interprets differently the meaning of a comprehensive agreement "on this basis" (with Egypt's maintaining that Israel accordingly has to withdraw on all fronts as it did from the whole of Sinai.)

Therefore, why did it do what it did? There are those who say that it was done to enable As-Sadat to "sell" more easily the peace treaty to the Arab world against the background of some remarks (New York TIMES: "Dayan acted stupidly when he boasted that Article VI abolishes all security arrangements between Egypt and the Arab peoples"). Abba Eban asked if it would be true to say that after "Hansell's (the State Department's legal adviser) opinion" Al-Asad welcomes the peace treaty with Israel.

However, the dispute over Articles IV and VI still does not deal with the basic problem that the government faces today: Let us assume that some tightly formulated solution is found which will somehow satisfy both sides--what is its practical value in view of what is happening today in the region, with its being isolated from that public which might sweep away and undermine stable regimes, as Dayan has warned?

So the dispute, as Shmu'el Tamir rightly claims, is not legal but political. In this dispute the United States revealed where it stood too quickly even from its own point of view. Recently Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan warned Vance and Saunders: What you want is to get us out of there (Judaea and Samaria). We know that.

This is the real dispute. If the "articles" can be overcome, will the road to a real peace be paved? It is only then that the real struggle will begin, the struggle over the "autonomy," that is, the fate of Judaea and Samaria. There is no sign of Egypt's continuing the peace process with Israel if Israel does not fulfill all the "commitments" as Egypt understands them, that is, Israel getting out of Judaea and Samaria.

There are perhaps some who are enjoying the illusion of the possibility of signing a peace treaty with Egypt and then "we will come to some sort of arrangement about the autonomy." Remarks made on this matter should explode any illusion. At this very moment, U.S. officials are active in the territories trying to win support for the autonomy plan (the talks are also being conducted with recognized PLO activists).

In talks with these people, the American envoys are urging them to "grab it" because "it is only a first stage toward a Palestinian entity." In order to back up their remarks these envoys refer to President Carter's remarks about the "homeland" for the Palestinians and suitable quotations from the "Aswan formula" and the Camp David agreement about the obligation to realize the "legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people.

This activity is a result of deliberations that recently took place in a closed forum in Washington on the fate of the autonomy.

It appears that the conclusion was: The PLO activists have to be influenced to participate in the elections to the institions of the autonomy even in an unofficial capacity just as they participated in the elections to the local authorities in Judaea and Samaria. The Americans assess that this can be achieved if the PLO activists are convinced that the autonomy is only a first stage on the road to a Palestinian state while a boycott of the elections would only eternalize Israeli rule over the territories.

This is the reason for the major sensitivity in Washington at the moment over the fleshing out of the settlements even though in two public statements President Carter declared that it is Israel's right to flesh out the existing settlements while Harold Saunders, in his testimony to the congressional Committee on International Relations on 28 September, confirmed that Israel had not agreed to freeze settlements for 5 years and, on the same occasion, expressed reservations over the term "Arab veto" with respect to the establishment of new Israeli settlements.

MK Zalman Shoval rightly claimed this week in a political deliberation in Jerusalem that from Israel's point of view settlement is, of course, a central component of defense strategy while for the United States and Egypt this is the real test of their understanding of the nature of the autonomy--will there be real harmony there or is it nothing but an interim stage toward a Palestinian state and a situation where Jews will be barred from entering Judaea and Samaria.

The settlements and the fleshing out at the moment certainly does upset the U.S. administration since it might, God forbid, damage the affair with the PLO that is being developed behind the scenes by conscientious U.S. envoys--while back at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem they are discussing...Articles IV and VI.

QARABAGHI CALLS FOR ARMED FORCES UNITY BEHIND GOVERNMENT

LD222240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

"Message addressed to the Iranian Armed Forces by General Qarabaghi, chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff, on 22 January--recorded]

[Text] I am confident that all of you, focusing on the main objective and the philosophy behind the existence of the Imperial Armed Forces, are fully aware that you, as brave and self-sacrificing individuals, have been selected from among the people of the homeland and that you, with your belief in the national and religious principles and foundations, have been entrusted with the mission of safeguarding the borders and territory of this land and preserving its existence, unity, independence and integrity. At this crucial juncture in our history, when the survival and oneness of the nation and the people's welfare and security are in danger, I deemed it necessary once again to remind you of the duties that have been entrusted to you, the brave ones, and to ask all of you, by maintaining unity and cohesion and observing the chain of command, to discharge this duty, the most prominent aspects of which are to restore order, secure the public welfare and defend the people's lives, property and honor, to the ultimate limit of your ability and self-sacrifice in the worthy manner you have always displayed.

In these current and most disturbed days, the Iranian soldiers' unity and cohesion, their spirit replete with love for the homeland, their unshakable resolve and their discipline, which is famous even in the most remote parts of the world, are a source of pride. This imbues me with confidence that all of you are profoundly and fully aware of this crucial national and patriotic duty and will not hesitate to fulfill it.

You are aware, in these days of destiny, that ill-intentioned people, who find our national unity and solidarity an obstacle to achieving their evil designs, are planning, under various guises and with various devices, to breach the united ranks of the Imperial Armed Forces and delude themselves with regard to their ability thus to cause of weakness or difficulties for us. Those who have long experience in service are fully aware of the danger, and the young ones, who have prepared themselves to serve by laying their lives on the line, should realize, with the intelligent (?awareness) of their soldiery and professionalism, that a prerequisite for their success in this mission lies in their alertness and in drawing upon the experience of their commanders.

I am fully confident that those serving in the Imperial Armed Forces in these critical moments in the homeland's history will, with a firm resolve, with moral discipline and a spirit replete with patriotism and by overcoming emotionalism and refraining from any act that might be contrary to military commands and duties, exert greater efforts than ever before in supporting the legal government and will spare no effort and sacrifice to this end, so that the future may fully reflect the unity, cohesion and discipline of the Iranian Imperial Armed Forces and so that your mark, you the valiant and brave Iranian men, may be registered in history for all eternity.

May the Almighty help and support you, the noble guardians of Iran.

JERUSALEM CARRIES BAKHTIAR INTERVIEW TO FRENCH TV

TA221513 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Jan 79 TA

[Interview with Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar by French television; date and place of interview not given; interview in French--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Do you wish Ayatollah Khomeyni to return to Iran?

[Answer] For the 100th time, I wish to declare that Mr Ayatollah Khomeyni is an extremely respectable personality and that, first of all, according to [word indistinct] civil law he is an Iranian and he can return whenever he wishes. Secondly, it is for him to decide if he wishes to return to Iran or whether, for various reasons, it is easier for him to carry on his activities from outside the country. In this respect you have to ask him. Personally, I can see no inconvenience [to his returning].

[Question] Well, I am asking you if you are prepared to abdicate your position to him?

[Answer] No. I will not abdicate my place to the ayatollah, just as the ayatollah is not inclined to abdicate his place to me.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what concrete measures do you intend to adopt to reestablish order and calm in the streets?

[Answer] I think that the essentials have been done. It is now for the people to understand. They have freedom of expression. You have already heard about freedom of the press. The political prisoners have been freed. The pursuit of those who have done wrong, either in SAVAK or elsewhere, or of those who were corrupt and who led the country for years--their trials are imminent. Therefore, I think that I am following the path of social democracy.

[Question] Let us imagine, Mr Prime Minister--this is simply a hypothesis--that the army takes power through a coup d'etat.

[Answer] As long as I live and I am in the seat, they will not do this. I am speaking with great certainty. However, from the day I am no longer here or there is not a legitimate government, I don't know and I am not responsible.

[Question] Are you alluding to Khomeyni's return?

[Answer] No. When I say the day I am no longer here, I mean the day I am assassinated or I resign or I say no, I cannot after all lead the country in this manner. In this case, then, there will be no legitimate government. [Words indistinct] there is a constitution. Either you accept this constitution or you do not. I accept it. I am only saying that it has been violated over several years by our kings. We now have to rebuild democratically what we have lost over the years. This is my point of view and the point of view of the vast majority of people who think before they speak.

[Question] Do you believe in the return of the shah?

[Answer] It depends on him. I do not think that he will return soon.

EDUCATION, INFORMATION SECURITY BUREAUS ABOLISHED

LD221400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] On the basis of an order by the minister of education and training, beginning 21 January the Security Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Training and all security offices in all education and training establishments are abolished. The abolition of the Security Bureau of the Ministry of Education and Training has always been one of the demands of Iranian teachers. The Security Bureau of the Ministry of Information and Tourism was also abolished as of today.

TEHRAN UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION RESIGNS

LD221402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Following a report published in the papers a few days ago concerning the resignation of the administration of Tehran University, a Tehran University spokesman announced that on 27 December 1978, following the resignation of the university chancellor, the vice chancellors had also resigned. Consequently, the university administration has in effect resigned. However, in order to attend to current matters, especially those related to the welfare of the academic staff, students, university employees and people connected with the university, the administration continues to work until such time as the future policy is determined.

AFP: DEMONSTRATORS IN TEHRAN INCLUDE TUDEH MEMBERS

TA221445 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 22 (AFP)--Several thousand Marxist Iranian workers and students marched through the capital today bringing traffic to a standstill for three hours, it was learned here.

The two columns of demonstrators, some of whom were unofficial members of the Tudeh (communist) Party, marched behind a large poster of exiled Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, and did not clash with Muslims. The crowd also waved photographs of militant communists arrested or executed during the past 25 years.

The workers massed outside the main offices of a foreign bank shouting "No to imperialism" and one young man waved a photograph of late American singer Elvis Presley, bearing the slogan "Away with decadent capitalism,"

The demonstrators blocked traffic and to conserve fuel, drivers turned off their engines. They [word indistinct] Marxist cries of "Muslim brothers join us."

SHAH'S SUPPORTERS ACTIVE IN SOME CITIES

TA230836 Paris AFP in English 0820 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[By Patrick Meney]

[Text] Tehran, Jan 23 (AFP)--Small groups of royalists armed with clubs have been attacking anti-shah demonstrators in a number of provincial cities, though no supporters of the shah have emerged in the capital.

Fifty people were injured at Meshgin Shahr in northeast Iran yesterday when several dozen club-wielding royalists attacked citizens parading to celebrate the expected return of exiled Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, newspapers in Tehran reported today.

The "clubbers," as newspapers term them, also broke windows of stores showing photos of the ayatollah. His photo had even replaced those of the shah in public buildings there. At Kermanshah in Kordestan, small groups of royalists with clubs have been stationed at the (?gates) of the city for several days. They force arriving motorists to paste photos of the shah on their windows and to shout "Long live the king." The clubbers also search cars for religious propaganda and burn it, newspapers said. Opponents of the shah affirmed that local police were protecting clubbers in the provinces.

Similar incidents were reported in several other provincial towns, but the reports were difficult to verify because of the strike-perturbed telephone system and strike-bound airline and railroad networks.

Ahvaz, the southern petroleum capital, was quiet yesterday after a week of disturbances in which 31 people were reported killed.

The big cities of Esfahan and Mashhad were also calm. Unofficial "police of the Islamic republic" set up by religious leaders were keeping order in some cities.

At Zirab in the north, the home town of Reza Shah, the present shah's father and founder of the dynasty, demonstrators replaced an effigy of Reza Shah in the central square with one of the Ayatollah Khomeyni as armed police watched. Then the crowd placed flowers in front of the police barracks to thank them for refraining from intervening.

AFP REPORTS KHOMEYNI RECEIVES TEHRANI 22 JAN

TA221716 Paris AFP in English 1712 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Neauphle-le-Chateau, France, Jan 22 (AFP)--Former Iranian Regency Council Chairman Seyed Jamaleddin Tehrani had a meeting here today with religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni following his resignation from the council chairmanship last night.

Mr Tehrani was said to have agreed in writing that the Regency Council was illegally constituted before the ayatollah would agree to meet him.

Following Mr Tehrani's resignation announced in a letter to the ayatollah last night, the religious leader had insisted on the illegality of the council being admitted in writing. Once this was done in a second letter, he agreed to meet Mr Tehrani today. The meeting itself lasted no more than ten minutes, during which Mr Tehrani's second letter was read to the ayatollah.

AFP ON TEHRANI RESIGNATION, QOTBZADEH REMARKS

OW221223 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 22 Jan 79 OW

[Excerpts] Paris, 22 Jan (AFP)--Seyyed Jamaleddin Tehrani, president of Iran's Regency Council, has resigned because of difficulties faced by Iran "after the latest demonstrations." He sent his resignation through the intermediary of Dr Seyfoddin Nabavi, the ayatollah's personal doctor, Iranian sources here said.

Later, Mr Tehrani told AFP, "In my position as president of the Regency Council, I tried to instill calm after the departure of the shah. As I have realised that I cannot achieve this, I have resigned," he said.

When Mr Tehrani arrived here last week Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar confirmed on national radio that his mission was to hold talks with the ayatollah, whose home-in-exile is at Neauphle-le-Chateau near here. But today, Mr Tehrani told AFP that Mr Bakhtiar had not instructed him to meet the ayatollah. "I am going to see the ayatollah but now it is on a personal basis," he said.

Meanwhile, Qotbzadeh, one of the ayatollah's closest associates, rejected as "libellous" suggestions in the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK magazine that he had infiltrated the ayatollah's entourage as an agent of Tudeh, the Iranian communist party. Further attempts to discredit the ayatollah and his entourage could be expected, he said.

KHOMEYNI TO CHARTER PLANE FOR RETURN TO IRAN

LD221424 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] It has been confirmed that Ayatollah Khomeyni will charter an Iran Air plane to return to Iran with his followers Thursday night or Friday morning. In the religious leader's entourage it has been pointed out that the ayatollah has decided to return in order to fight against any attempt at a military coup.

Bazargan on Return

TA230946 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 23 Jan 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, Jan 23 (AFP)--One of the advisers of the Iranian Muslim leader in exile, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, said here it would have been preferable for the ayatollah to have returned to Iran after the formation of a provisional government.

National Front member Mehdi Bazargan told a press conference (?that) "The Ayatollah Khomeyni took the decision alone to return to Iran on Friday.

Mr Bazargan added, "The government of (Premier) Shahpur Bakhtiar and the Regency Council are illegal because they were set up by the shah." He believed the present government should resign to make way for a provisional government, which "would be announced." A referendum should then be held to decide on the setting up of a democratic Islamic republic, he added.

Mr Bazargan said, "In the event of a favorable response, a constituent assembly would be set up to draw up a new constitution."

He did not exclude the possibility that Mr Bakhtiar could be named as head of the provisional government but this, he said, would depend on the Ayatollah Khomeyni and Mr Bakhtiar himself.

Mr Bazargan recently conducted negotiations with striking oil workers as the personal representative of the ayatollah.

KHOMEYNI ON RELIGIOUS LEADERS IN GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

LD221343 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 18 Jan 79 part II p 5 LD

[Jens Thomsen interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni at Neauphle-le-Chateau, France: "An Ice-Cold Fanatic"--date of interview not given]

[Excerpt] The picture of the new Iran revealed today by the ayatollah is of a country where development will be put back several hundred years, a state where legislation will be replaced by the Koran's decrees.

Khomeyni rejects any form of humanly created law.

"The only authority to issue laws resides with God. No other, whoever he is, has the right to issue laws or to rule.

"Since Islamic government is a rule based on law, only a religious leader (faquih) should concern himself with government affairs. Only he should lead and rule in those areas where the Prophet Muhammad himself did so, neither adding to nor removing from religious rules. He should administer canonical punishment as the prophet did and govern according to God."

Khomeyni added: "Islamic reformers create an outcry when a wine drinker is sentenced to 80 lashes of the whip and a fornicator receives 100 lashes for immoral conduct and because Islamic law prescribes stoning unfaithful women and men for adultery. It is said that these punishments reflect Arab cruelty but in fact they are the centuries-old Islamic measures for preventing obscenity and immoral behavior among a widely scattered people."

Ayatollah Khomeyni's main enemy is the Jews, who, he maintains, defile the Koran and have tampered with its text in new editions in the occupied Arab lands. "It is our duty to expose this treachery and to shout as loud as we can in protest until everybody understands that the Jews and their foreign masters are conspiring against Islam so as to prepare for Jewish domination of the entire world.

"I am afraid," Ayatollah Khomeyni added, "that with their own special methods the Jews will succed in achieving their goal. It will be our own fault if we wake up one fine day and find that a Jew has become the country's ruler, God forbid."

Hamburg BILD Interview

DW220758 Hamburg BILD in German 22 Jan 79 pp 1-8 DW

[Friedmann Weckbach Mara interview with Shi'ite leader Khomeyni]

[Text] Neauphle-le-Chateau, 22 January--BILD: Is there any danger for Germans in Iran now that the shah has left the country?

Khomeyni: No, never. We do not harbor any hostility toward anybody. All foreigners in Iran are treated like guests. If we need them we will also ask them to stay, as agreed. Or they may leave the country in friendship and without any harm to themselves.

BILD: Are you interested in good relations with the Federal Republic?

Khomeyni: We hold no particular hostility toward the German people or the Federal Republic. If they want to help us construct our country, we will naturally ask them to help on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect. We want friendly relations at all levels.

BILD: Will German industry be allowed to conclude contracts with Iran also in the future?

Khomeyni: Yes. These possibilities will emerge.

BILD: Iran has ordered ships and nuclear power plants in the Federal Republic....

Khomeyni: The substance of most of the contracts the shah concluded with governments are not beneficial and even conflict with the interests of our people. What we will do is to review all agreements and contracts. All those that serve the welfare of our people will be fulfilled. We shall annul all those that are in conflict with the interests of our peopl.. And we will conclude new contracts with all countries, if they wish.

BILD: Will Iran continue to supply oil to us?

Khomeyni: We have no particular reason not to supply oil to the Federal Republic.

BILD: Can Persian students continue coming to the Federal Republic and can Germans continue to visit your country?

Khomeyni: Yes, there is no reason why they should not.

BILD: When will you become president of Iran?

Khomeyni: I will not accept that position. I will be the protector of the Islamic cause for the person who is elected by the people. I shall see to it that Islamic principles are incorporated in the constitution. I will advise the people and the government without holding any official government position.

BILD: Are you interested in a meeting with the federal president or the federal chancellor?

Khomeyni: I do not believe we will have the opportunity. The people of Iran and I will be very busy in reestablishing the country. Such a meeting can take place only when it will benefit the people and the country.

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL Interview

DW230915 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Jan 79 pp 110-111 DW

[Undated interview with Ayatollah Khomeyni at his place of exile in France]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Ayatollah, the shah has left Iran; the road to Tehran is clear for you. When will you board the plane for home?

Khomeyni: I am responsible for Islam and for the Islamic people, and naturally I would like to be with my people. I can still live up to my responsibility from abroad, but I shall return in the not too distant future.

SPIEGEL: Are there any problems left which obstruct your return home?

Khomeyni: There are still problems which Iran must digest. The removal of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from office is only the first step toward victory. We must endure and create the preconditions serving the establishment of an Islamic republic. The road to this goal, however, is still long.

SPIEGEL: Prime Minister Bakhtiar persuaded the shah to leave the country, released political prisoners, and restored personal liberties. Why do you refuse to cooperate with him?

Khomeyni: The government appointed by the dismissed shah does not have any legal basis. In other words, it is acting against the will of the people. The first legal step can only be its resignation.

SPIEGEL: You announced the establishment of an Islamic Revolutionary Council as an opposition government to the Bakhtiar cabinet?

Khomeyni: This is a consultative Islamic committee whose members I still have to appoint--along with experienced Iranian politicans. Their names will be released later. I only hope that they will not misunderstand Islam and know what the Iranian society in this era demands of them.

SPIEGEL: As far as we know your provisional team is to poll the Iranian people about a constitution. What kind of constitution?

Khomeyni: It will be a constitution which will not contain anything concerning the power claim of the Pahlavi dynasty and will contain some other reforms.

SPIEGEL: Probably an Islamic constitution alone will not be sufficient. When will free elections be held in Iran?

Khomeyni: The provisional government must quickly create the conditions for holding elections and enlighten the people about the election conditions. No time should be lost....

SPIEGEL: Will these be free elections?

Khomeyni: Free elections. But I am telling you that we will set Islamic conditions by which the candidates must abide. By this we want to prevent a small group from stealing in at the expense of the masses of people.

SPIEGEL: Will you set up a party of your own whose representatives then will express your will in parliament?

Khomeyni: Our followers are the Muslims of Iran--and not only them. God calls the Islamic majahids (fighters for Islam) "the party of God." This party will make Islamic responsibility prevail in parliament.

SPIEGEL: There are Marxists in Iran who fought against the shah jointly with you. Are you prepared in principle to share power with them?

Khomeyni: The future state structure will be based on the majority opinion of the people. Those who are like a drop in the ocean in view compared to these gigantic people's masses cannot, and must never be allowed to, presume to impose their will on the people. Consequently, I see no possibility of cooperating with them on a government basis. Naturally, they are free, however, to advocate their own views and convictions.

SPIEGEL: The situation in Iran is still difficult to survey, and stable conditions are not in sight. Is it not conceivable, therefore, that this power vacuum will flush groups to the surface which will not stop at anything?

Khomeyni: In the event such elements, for instance agents of the shah or leftist opportunists, try to exploit the situation to their own advantage, the Iranian people will foil their game. If such troublemakers nevertheless try to impose themselves on the people by force, then they brand themselves traitors. There is no longer any need to explain what the people think of traitors.

SPIEGEL: The communist Tudeh Party announced a fight with arms. Do you feel involved?

Khomeyni: No state citizen and no group of state citizens should be deprived of the natural right to freely state their thoughts and opinions, including the right to an opinion that is different from that of the state power. It will not be permissible, though, to violate Islamic values, jeopardize law and order, and undermine the state power.

SPIEGEL: The armed forces can be provoked to stage a coup by officers, by socialists who have not been sworn in according to Islam, and possibly by various Iranian minorities. Do you see that danger?

Khomeyni: Any military coup, no matter what its ideology, is destined to failure from the outset. The Iranian people will defend themselves to the last man against such plots.

SPIEGEL: Your Islamic principles indicate that Tehran in future will cooperate particularly closely with Islamic countries.

Khomeyni: Yes, our relations with Islamic countries will be closer than with other foreign countries.

SPIEGEL: Do you want to slacken relations with the West?

Khomeyni: Our relations with the countries of the world will be balanced on the principle of mutual noninterference.

SPIEGEL: But you want to separate Iran from CENTO, the military alliance with the West?

Khomeyni: That issue will be decided by the coming state--according to the interests of Iran.

SPIEGEL: You outlined your stance vis-a-vis a certain country: Israel. Will the day come when the Iranian Army will participate in an Arab war against Israel?

Khomeyni: The Arab states do not need us for that. They should not permit sanctioning the existence of Israel as a state. We will disrupt all relations with Israel because we do not believe there is any legal basis for the existence of Israel. Palestine belongs to the Islamic are and must return to the Muslims.

SPIEGEL: What will happen to the armed forces with their modern equipment?

Khomeyni: Our country will not be a depot for foreign arms we do not need. The strength of our armed forces will correspond to their requirements with regard to maintaining internal law and order and avoiding possible unrest.

SPIEGEL: Your state cashbox really needs less arms expenditures because no oil income exists for the time being. Will you step up oil production again?

Khomeyni: The volume of our oil production is tied to our financial needs, the financing of economic plans, and construction projects on which experts will decide later on.

SPIEGEL: What will happen to the industry?

Khomeyni: We will undoubtedly continue promoting national industry. We will not promote industries that will link us to foreigners forever--industries the gains of which will be pocketed by foreign capitalists and domestic thieves, such as the shah, for instance.

SPIEGEL: That will create problems. Iran obtained partnerships in foreign industries. It possesses 25 percent of the West German Krupp shares, for instance.

Khomeyni: Shares of foreign firms held by Iran and economic treaties with others are matters to be handled by experts of the future Islamic republic. One thing is certain, though: Many business agreements show that the shah betrayed the fatherland and the people.

SPIEGEL: Why did you go to Christian France to mobilize your Muslim compatriots?

Khomeyni: Under pressure of the Pahlavi regime, the Iranian government prohibited my political activities. I was forced to leave the country. First I wanted to go to Kuwait--but despite the fact that I already had a Kuwaiti visa I was not permitted to enter the country. Then I flew to Paris. Moreover, no Islamic country invited me officially. This is why I am here.

SPIEGEL: What role are you going to play in Iran in the future?

Khomeyni: I am the spokesman making the demands of the Iranian people who have been deprived of their rights. In doing this I will pass on their call to other peoples.

Denies Montazeri-American Contact

AU230853 Rome ANSA in English 0830 GMT 23 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpts] Milan, January 23 (ANSA)--Exiled Shi'ite Muslim leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in an interview which appears in today's edition of IL QUOTIDIANO DEI LAVORATORI that he believes that a military coup d'etat in Iran will not solve the current crisis in the strife-torn country.

Asked whether it is true that there are differences of opinion in the Revolutionary Council, Khomeyni replied that "This is not true and it is also not true that Ayatollah Montazeri has met with American representatives and with a government member. The Revolutionary Council will be modified when I return and therefore there cannot be differences of opinion on something which is not yet definite".

SPIEGEL INTERVIEWS KHOMEYNI ADVISER NASER

DW240851 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Jan 79 p 108 DW

[Interview with Hasan Haser, "slated for prime minister" by Ayatollah Khomeyni]

[Text] SPIEGEL: The shah is gone. Will everything be easier now in Persia?

Naser: No. There are great problems now. I hope we will master them.

SPIEGEL: In view of the different standpoints of individual opposition groups it will be difficult indeed for you to reconcile all of them.

Naser: No, I believe it will work. We will find a common denominator.

SPIEGEL: The socialists in Sanjabi's National Front want to have a lay state. Your friend Khomeyni aims for an Islamic republic. Who will prevail?

Naser: We discussed the issue with Khomeyni. It is true, he wants to announce an Islamic republic, and an Islamic republic means: freedom, independence, and social justice.

SPIEGEL: That does not seem to be enough for the socialists.

Naser: An Islamic constitution is equivalent to the declaration of human rights.

SPIEGEL: An Islamic constitution would also mean Islamic jurisdiction--the sharia. Will the hand of a thief be chopped off in Iran in future and will an adulteress be stoned?

Naser: In order to prove adultery and fulfill the prerequisites of the Sharia, many things must come together. In our country nobody will be stoned or executed because of such difficulties. Iran will remain a civilized country like other countries.

SPIEGEL: Khomeyni wants the people to vote on a constitution. On what constitution? What is it supposed to be like? And when is that supposed to take place?

Naser: Khomeyni wants me to advise him on constitutional problems. To be honest, I cannot answer your question because everything has not yet crystallized.

SPIEGEL: But there certainly will be an Islamic constitution?

Naser: It will be a constitution that is good for Iran.

SPIEGEL: What did you advise Khomeyni to do?

Naser: I suggested asking the people of Iran about the form of government they want--in a plebiscite. Until that time an interim government can be set up.

SPIEGEL: It appears that Khomeyni has not accepted your advice.

Naser: Khomeyni believes that the people will decide anyway in favor of the Islamic way--so the result would be the same in any case.

SPIEGEL: Are you as a legal expert not surprised by these procedures? Does not an Islamic democracy demand that the opinion of the other party must be heard too? Why did Khomeyni set up an Islamic Revolutionary Council without consulting Sanjabi or letting him participate?

Naser: Foruhar, Sanjabi's man in Paris, has given his blessing to Khomeyni's plans as far as I know.

SPIEGEL: Sanjabi himself, however, has criticized the establishment of the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

Naser: We will conduct a referendum. Then nobody will need to feel neglected.

SPIEGEL: How will the Islamic, democratic Iran be governed tomorrow? Does Khomeyni intend to grant other parties access to parliament? Does he advocate the multiparty system?

Naser: I do not think so...but then, I do not know exactly.

SPIEGEL: The toughest opposition for Khomeyni is coming from the extreme left, the Marxists and communists. How do you propose to cope with them?

Naser: They pose no problem to us at all.

SPIEGEL: Why does the toughest opposition not pose any problem to you?

Naser: Because the religiousness of the Iranian people will not offer the Marxists any possibility at all to come into power.

SPIEGEL: You consider the Marxist tendencies in Iran too weak to influence the masses?

Naser: Marxist ideas are not suited to the Iranian people.

SPIEGEL: Prime Minister Bakhtiar, too, has now warned of 200 communist agents in Iran.

Naser: I do not know anything about these agents. But 1 million Afghans are living in Iran who can be easily bought.

SPIEGEL: So, communist agents after all?

Naser: No, more likely agents of the SAVAK.

SPIEGEL: Does the SAVAK still constitute a power?

Naser: Definitely, the political murders in Iran have been committed by the agents of the shah, including the assassination of the U.S. citizens.

SPIEGEL: Do you fear a coup by the generals?

Naser: It is the army which must seek cooperation with us.

SPIEGEL: So far there are few indications that your optimism is justified.

Naser: Well, some officers have already changed positions and show that they are thinking constructively.

SPIEGEL: Are you completely ruling out a seizure of power by the army?

Naser: We are prepared for the case of emergency.

AYATOLLAH SHARI'AT-MADARI INTERVIEWED BY FRG NEWSMEN

LD221028 Hamburg DPA in German 0956 GMT 22 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Qom--Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, the most influential of the Shi'ite leaders living in Iran, has described the economic system of a future "Islamic republic of Iran" as the third way between capitalism and communism. Shari'at-Madari told German journalists at his home in the "holy city" of Qom on Sunday that he is in favor of a mixed economic and social system which combines the good aspects of capitalism and communism, leaving out the negative aspects. Although there will also be social differences in "Islamic democracy," they will "nevertheless not be as big as in the capitalist states."

Asked whether Ayatollah Khomeyni, who is living in exile in France, could become president after his announced return, Shari'at-Madari replied that religious leaders will not accept any state offices. They see their tasks in monitoring the politicians' activities and giving them spiritual guidance.

Asked whether, like Ayatollah Khomeyni, he regards the Shahpur Bakhtiar government as "illegal," the dignitary from Qom tried to evade the question: "I have given no support whatever to the Bakhtiar government." When the journalists persisted, Shari'at-Madari said: "I am against the whole system and would like to see it abolished."

Reminded that only a few months ago he had demanded the implementation of the Iranian constitution of 1906, that is, constitutional monarchy, Shari'at-Madari said that at that time he was demanding nothing but the implementation of those articles of the constitution "which are good for the people."

AFP: QOTBZADEH SPEAKS OF U.S. 'PLOT' IN IRAN

CW221501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1449 GMT 22 Jan 79 CW

[Text] Paris, 21 Jan (AFP)--An aide to exiled Iranian religious leader Ruhollah Khomeyni said here today there were "reports according to which the Americans are preparing something in Iran, some sort of plot."

Sadeq Qotbzadeh, one of the Ayatollah Khomeyni's closest advisers, told French television interviewers that it was precisely "to fight against any attempt at a coup d'etat" that the ayatollah had decided to return to Iran this week from his temporary residence in a suburb of the French capital.

Asked about a possible confrontation with the army, he replied, "That is a risk to be taken. If there is going to be a confrontation with the army, it will have to occur sooner or later. The best thing is to establish a legitimate administration as soon as possible."

Mr Qotbzadeh said Ayatollah Khomeyni would return to Iran either Thursday night or Friday morning, along with aides and an international corps of reporters, aboard a special plane belonging to the strikebound Iran Air airline.

JERUSALEM TV CARRIES INTERVIEW WITH QOTBZADEH

TA222015 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Jan 79 TA

[Yo'av Toqer, Paris correspondent, interview with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, foreign minister in Khomeyni's cabinet, on 22 January in Paris; in English]

[Text] Our correspondent in Paris, Yo'av Toqer, spoke today with Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister in Khomeyni's government to be. [begin videotape]

[Qotbzadeh] Our policy toward Israel is that we're against, in terms of... first of all what they have done in Iran. They have participated in the tortures of our political prisoners. They have trained the bureaus, the Iranian bureaus in Israel. They have invented and sold the instruments of tortures in Iran. They have helped the present regime. And today, even today, the Israeli embassies are more active in opposing our movement than the Iranian embassies around the world. And also the fact that Israel had been named aggressors even in the United Nations a hundred times. So, obviously, our policy is not favorable of Israel and we are against their policies in the Middle East.

[Question] Let me get it straight, if I may. What does that mean? That means no contacts, no petrol? Does that mean a state of war?

[Answer] As long as nobody is at war with us, we are not in war with anybody. But that means no petrol, no contacts and no commercial dealings.

[Question] Does this imply in any way implications vis-a-vis the Jewish community living presently in Iran?

[Answer] Absolutely not. Because ayatollah has repeatedly stated that the minorities are respected in Iran and their lives will be better under the Islamic republic than it is now, today. And they will be participating in the government; they'll have their own representatives in the parliament; and they are free and encouraged to have their own way of life and pursue their own culture. Probably you are aware that a few days ago in Shiraz, the Iranian people, I mean the Muslims, were marching toward the Jew's house and they gave them the flowers. The Jews were participating in demonstrations against the present regime, and we've lived with Jews for years and years and years and we'll continue to do that; they're our brothers; and we don't even permit anyone on the face of the earth to create the problems between our brothers, the Jews in Iran, and ourselves. [end videotape]

TUDEH PARTY CALLS FOR SINGLE FRONT FOR 'LIBERATION'

TA211601 Voice of the Turkish Communist Party [Clandestine] in Turkish to Europe and Turkey 1815 GMT 20 Jan 79 TA

[Text] The Tudeh Party of the Iranian communists has issued an appeal in connection with the latest developments in the country. The appeal states that Iran is going through a very critical period and calls on all working classes, politicians, parties, organizations and groups to form a single front for national liberation and to work on all aspects of preparation for armed struggle. The appeal stresses that the primary objective of such a front is the realization of the demands of an overwhelming majority of the people. The demands put forward by the Tudeh Party are listed as follows:

An end must be put to the shah's regime; a republic must be established which will reflect the will of the people; organizations of torture and oppression, such as SAVAK, must be disbanded; all political prisoners must be released; work must start on drawing up a new constitution; and a government which will defend national independence must be formed.

The appeal also demands the tearing up of all agreements concluded with imperialist oil companies; the use of oil for national interests; a halt to oil sales to Israel and the racists in South Africa; the removal of American and British military experts from the army, the economy and the state apparatus; the annulment of military agreements with the United States; the withdrawal of Iran from the imperialist military organization, CENTO; Iran's participation in the nonalined countries movement; and the adoption of a policy conducive to the development of friendship with all countries which respect Iran's territorial integrity, national independence and freedom.

The Tudeh Party calls upon religious opposition leader Khomeyni and National Front leader Sanjabi to work actively for the formation of a single front for the national liberation of Iran. The Tudeh Party believes that apart from forming a single front, branches and base organizations of the front must be constituted in factories, universities, offices and schools. The working class will play the administrative role in this front. The Tudeh Party calls on all patriotic officers, junior officers and soldiers to participate actively in this historic battle.

The final section of the Tudeh Party's appeal asks patriotic officers to support mass resistance, strikes and other similar acts. The appeal states that the fact that certain army units have hailed the demonstrators constitutes a concrete example of such a stance.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN ON REVOLUTIONARY COUNCILS 19 JAN

TA192220 [Editorial Report TA] National Voice of Iran [Clandestine] in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 19 January, after its opening announcement, begins its first evening commentary with the religious introduction: "In the name of God, the merciful and generous, dear fellow citizens and brother Muslims: Today the Shi'a of the world, especially the Muslim and struggling people of our fatherland, observed the 40th day of Husayn with national and religious [word indistinct] demonstrations all across the country. The waves of the demonstrators moved through the streets and squares of Tehran and through nearly all the cities and even villages. (?Thus inspired by Husayn's death, the people) demonstrated the desire of the Iranian nation to continue the battle for the overthrow of the remains of the shah's despotic regime [words indistinct]. The demonstratros (?met) in a huge assembly in Tehran which gathered together millions of people. After listening to the addresses of the speakers, a resolution of 10 articles (?was presented). In this resolution the Iranian nation sought the end of the rejected royal regime and the establishment of a national republic. In the resolution it was noted that the Iranian nation recognizes that the Senate and the Majlis were the creations of the bogus elections of the improper and filthy shah. Consequently, [words indistinct] are considered as lacking legal authority and accreditation.

"In these huge gatherings of several million people the Regency Council was declared to be illegal and (?unacceptable). And once again [words indistinct] those opposed to despotism and the denied government confirmed the necessity of forming a revolutionary council [shura-ye enqelabi] and a temporary national government [dowlat-e movaqqate-e melli], (?as well as) the dissolution of the two assemblies and the formation of a constituent assembly in order to establish the future system of the country which must be a national republic.

"Today, once again, the great, unprecedented demonstrations of the people all across our fatherland and particularly in Tehran pointed out to the operatives of the regime [word indistinct] and the filthy shah that the Iranian nation is determined to cling firmly to its freedom and national government [passage indistinct] no power will be able to undermine the (?firm desire) of Iran.

"(?In one of today's sermons, Naderi) invited the people to close their ranks (?and make the sacrifice in memory of the sacrifice and bravery of Husayn ibn 'Ali, the (?leader) of martyrs [passage indistinct]. Thousands and tens of thousands of people participated in this vast national demonstration who have (already) lost their children, fathers, sisters, brothers, mothers and dear ones along the road of religious struggle against the shah's oppressive court and bloody regime. Today, the 40th day of Husayn, the (?leader) of the martyrs and (?most beloved) of the strugglers, is a special reminder of steadfastness and sacrifice for all the strugglers on the road toward freedom for our country."

The unidentified commentator then says that the brave hero Husayn never gave in to the oppression of his archenemy Yazid [who was responsible for killing Husayn and all but one of his retinue during the battle of Kerbala in the late 7th Century], and it is by following in Husayn's illustrious footsteps that all the opponents of the shah's murderous regime, "including His Eminence Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Ruhollah Khomeyni and Dr Sanjabi", have given their negative replies to the shah. Under no circumstances will they ever reconcile themselves with the illegal regime of the shah. Only opportunists would push the Iranian nation backwards by accepting cooperation with the shah.

"Once again during the vast demonstrations of millions of Iranian people on the 40th day of Husayn, respected spokesman and religious preachers addressed the patriotic officers, soldiers, and NCO's, and invited them to take their place in the national (?and) religious struggle of the Iranian people against the (?evil) court and corrupt and despotic regime of the shah."

The commentator also addresses the "soldiers and NCO's" in particular and reminds them of their constant readiness to protect the country. The soldiers are told that they "speak the same voice as the people: death to the shah's regime; Americans get out of Iran; Iran must be cleansed of the (?agents of the CIA) and the Pentagon.

The second commentary says: "Dear fellow citizens, Dr Karim Sanjabi, the leader of the Iranian National Front, and His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani during talks about [words indistinct], (?while discussing the developments) asked the university students and the young people of our nation to continue their sacred struggle against the shah's illegal regime with ever increasing strength." The commentary explains that they have announced their disapproval of the representatives of the Majlis and the senators who are supporting the shah. "Just as the national and progressive forces of the country, the leaders of the National Front and the religious authorities--especially His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni--have noted the objective of the establishment of the Bakhtiar government (?was an attempt by America) to preserve the filthy and illegal regime of the government. Such a government will never receive the support of the people of our country, of its religious leaders, or of the national and political individuals of the country.

It is because of the opportunist and settlement-seeking government of Bakhtiar that in many of the villages and cities of our nation the people are taking upon themselves the initiative of forming councils [anjomanha] and assemblies [shoraha] in order to take over the administration of the area."

Every day such councils and assemblies are rapidly being established all across the country, and they are taking over local power. In addition to the creation of councils and assemblies all across the nation, "we are witnessing the establishment of workers' and technicians assemblies" in the factories. "In practice these assemblies have taken over the administration of their units." "The Bakhtiar government has lost control of the administration of many villages, cities, (manufacturing) units and offices."

These actions by our fellow citizens are constitutional. There is a historical precedent for such takeovers in the history of the Iranian constitutional period [end of the first decade of the 20th Century when the Qajar dynasty was obliged to submit to an Iranian constitution]. At that time the people formed revolutionary councils and took power into their own hands. Even at the most critical moments, the councils--especially the National Council of Azarbayjan--performed an outstanding constitutional role. "These councils called the people to continue the revolution." "Edward Brown, an Englishman, in the book, "The Iranian Revolution" commented on the important and historical role of these councils.

In the current circumstances in Iran, as well, the democratic forces are obliged to give vital importance to the formation of similar councils. Such councils will protect the people against the plots by the guardians of the shah and America. "The revolutionary councils and assemblies can and must defend their important and historical role (?in furthering) the great revolution of the fighting and free people of Iran, in driving away the remnants of the filthy dynasty and the illegal regime of the shah, and in establishing national government and a democratic republic." The councils and assemblies have the vital task of administering the affairs of their area, leading the people's struggle, neutralizing every plot, and in particular they must also assure "the greatest possible friendship and brotherhood between the people and the soldiers, the military forces in order to establish a national government."

INDIA

DESAI: INDIA WILL RECOGNIZE NEW REGIME IN CAMBODIA

BK200917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpts] Mr Morarji Desai was addressing a crowded news conference in New Delhi this morning. The prime minister replied to questions ranging from the international situation to the developments on the political scene in the country. He said the deadlock relating to Mr Charan Singh's reentry into the government will be resolved sooner than later, but he will not enter into a public discussion on the matter.

About the raid on Mrs Gandhi's farmhouse in Delhi yesterday, the prime minister said this was in connection with income tax and he was looking into it.

Replying to a question about the new regime in Kampuchea, he said India will recognize it as soon as the communication is received from that government. It has always been India's practice to recognize the government which is ruling in a country without interfering in its internal affairs.

Answering a question about the economic relations with Iran, Mr Desai expressed the hope that these would continue when the government settles down in that country.

He emphatically denied softness toward the United States and reiterated that India values friendship with every country equally. There is no question of expecting any return.

Mr Desai also reaffirmed India's stand on nuclear nonproliferation and the obligations of the United States to supply fuel for Tarapore. Delay in the supply, however, does not amount to breach of agreement.

When a correspondent asked the prime minister about certain Western powers rearming China, as he put it, Mr Desai pointed out that China already has sophisticated weapons, including the nuclear bomb. It is not, therefore, a case of rearming. India can, however, look after itself, whatever may be the case.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

BK220926 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Hussain Bin Onn, now on his way to New Delhi on a 4-day official visit, made a brief stopover at Madras today. He is accompanied by the foreign minister and officials of the foreign and economic ministries.

Talks With Desai, Vajpayee

BK221620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia figured during the talks the Malaysian prime minister, Datuk Hussain Bin Onn, had with Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Vajpayee in New Delhi today. There was a general discussion on the situation between the two prime ministers.

The talks lasted for half an hour. Foreign ministers and senior officials of both the countries were present. The problem of refugees in the region due to uncertain conditions in some areas was also discussed.

Later at the talks between the Malaysian prime minister and the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, the situation in Kampuchea in particular came up for discussion. India has been watching the developments in these areas anxiously. It therefore welcomes the assessment of the situation from the prime minister of a country which is traditionally very friendly to India and which is also close to the area where these developments are taking place. Mr Vajpayee also discussed with the visiting dignitary Indo-Malaysian relations and the need for greater cooperation among the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia in the interest of peace, stability and greater harmony in Asia as a whole. He is understood to have told the Malaysian prime minister that Indo-Malaysian trade and economic cooperation is based on a firm foundation. Twenty-eight joint projects are already functioning in Malaysia. Mr Vajpayee said there are good prospects of further expansion of this cooperation and understanding.

Earlier, on arrival in New Delhi on a 4-day official visit, the Malaysian prime minister was given a warm welcome. He was received at the airport by the prime minister, Mr Desai, his cabinet colleagues, the mayor of Delhi, members of the diplomatic corps and senior officials. Later, the Malaysian prime minister called on the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy. Mr Desai is hosting a dinner in honr of the visiting dignitary tonight.

IRANIAN STUDENTS STORM EMBASSY; SURRENDER CONSULATE

BK230909 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 23 Jan 79 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Jan 23 (AFP)--A group of Iranian students "stormed" the Iranian Embassy here this morning, seized and trampled on the portraits of the shah and his family and replaced them by photographs of religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The group of 16 students carried placards stating "Iran is an Islamic republic" and shouted pro-Khomeyni slogans as they entered the premises. Neither the embassy staff nor the security guards offered any resistance. Simultaneously, five diplomats of the embassy began an indefinite hunger strike this morning against the refusal of the ambassador, Gholam Reza Tajbakhsh, to make public the names of four SAVAK agents who were allegedly spying on the activities of Iranians in India. The diplomats also demanded that the agents should be banned from the embassy and their names given to the Indian Foreign Ministry.

[Delhi Domestic Service in English at 0830 GMT on 23 January notes that "The Iranian students who occupied the Iranian Consulate in Bombay yesterday surrendered this morning. All the hostages, including two vice consuls, were released unhurt."]

INDIA COMPENSATING FOR IRANIAN OIL SUPPLY DROP

BK220309 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The union minister for petroleum and chemicals, Mr H.N. Bahuguna, has said that the country will not suffer for want of crude oil this year. He told newsmen in Madras that arrangements would be completed by next month to get the country's entire crude requirement of 16.5 million tons from countries like Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Abu Dhabi.

Mr Bahuguna said the country had to face problems due to the cut in supply of crude by Iran toward the end of last year. The interior parts of the northwestern region, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, had difficulties at that time. But this year the quantity of crude to be imported from Iran so far would be made up by additional imports. The minister said the crude production at the Bombay High would be stepped up from 80,000 barrels to 100,000 barrels a day.

PAKISTAN

KHOMEYNI EMISSARIES' REMARKS ON ISLAMIC SOCIETIES

BK220533 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0500 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Special emissaries of Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni said in Lahore yesterday that the Muslims of Iran will now be able to live in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

They said that after visiting Pakistan they have come to the conclusion that the hearts of the peoples of Pakistan and Iran beat in unison. Both want the establishment of Islamic societies in their countries.

2,000 IRANIAN BALUCHIS CROSS BORDER TO SEEK REFUGE

BK211301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, Jan 21 (AFP)--An estimated 2,000 Iranian Baluchis who support the shah have crossed the border to seek refuge in Pakistan, the Urdu language daily JANG reported today.

The report from JANG's correspondent in Quetta, capital of Pakistani Baluchistan 600 kms (400 miles) southwest of here, has not been confirmed or denied by Pakistani authorities.

More than a thousand Pakistani migrant workers had also returned home from Iran because of the current upheaval there, generally well-informed sources in Quetta were quoted today as saying.

PRC'S LI XIANNIAN ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD 20 JAN

BK210400 Karachi Overseas Service in English 0230 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival in Islamabad Saturday night on a 3-day official visit to Pakistan. He is accompanied by his wife and a delegation including the vice minister of foreign affairs, the vice minister of foreign trade and the vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

He was received at the airport by Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Mohammad Sharif, Ministers Prof Ghafoor Ahmed and Mahmud A. Haroon, Adviser on Foreign Affairs Agha Shai, federal secretaries and the Pakistan ambassador to China. The Chinese ambassador to Pakistan and Chinese nationals were also present at the airport to greet the distintuished visitor.

The Chinese vice premier will call on President Mohammad Ziaul Haq Sunday and hold talks with him and the adviser on foreign affairs.

Talks With Haq

BK211045 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The first round of talks between President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the visiting Chinese vice premier, Mr Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], was held in Rawalpindi this morning. The president was assisted among others by the acting chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and chief of the naval staff, Admiral Mohammad Sharif; the chief of air staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim; the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi; the foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz; and the Pakistan ambassador to China. The Chinese vice premier was assisted by the Chinese vice minister for foreign affairs, Mr He Ying [Ho Ying]; the vice minister for economic relations with foreign countries, Mr Cheng Fei; the vice minister for foreign trade, Mr Chen Jie [Chen Chieh] and the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan. The second round of talks is being held this afternoon.

Earlier, the Chinese vice premier, accompanied by the vice foreign minister, the vice minister for foreign trade and vice minister for economic relations with foreign countries called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and remained with him for about half an hour. They discussed matters of mutual interest. The adviser on foreign affairs was also present on the occasion. Later the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, hosted a lunch in honor of the visiting Chinese vice premier.

The wife of the Chinese vice premier, Madame Lin Jiamei [Lin Chia-mei], this morning visited the Shakarparian hills and had a panoramic view of the federal capital. She appreciated the scenic beauty of Islamabad. Later she visited the National Institute of Folk Heritage in Islamabad where she evinced keen interest in folk dresses, handicrafts and other items. She observed that Pakistan had a rich ancient culture. Madame Lin Jiamei presented a gift of Chinese handicrafts to the institute.

Further Talks With Haq

BK211727 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 Jan 79 BK

[Text] The visiting Chinese Vice Premier Mr Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien], and the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, held talks in Rawalpindi today on matters of mutual interest and reviewed the situation in the region and in the world. The talks, which lasted for 4 hours, were spread over two sessions. They expressed satisfaction over the growth of bilateral relations between the two countries in all the fields. The two leaders were assisted in the talks by their top aides.

Earlier the Chinese vice premier, accompanied by the vice foreign minister and the vice minister for foreign trade and vice minister for economic relations with foreign countries, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and remained with him for about half an hour. They discussed matters of mutual interest. The adviser on foreign affairs was also present on the occasion.

Banquet Speeches

BK220448 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Chinese Vice Premier Mr Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] have expressed confidence that the existing friendly relations and cooperation between Pakistan and China would continue to grow from strength to strength.

They were speaking at a banquet given in honor of the Chinese vice premier by the president in Rawalpindi yesterday. The president said he was fully satisfied with the talks he held with the distinguished guest and was confident that they would help bring Pakistan and China still closer. He said Pakistan was grateful to the Chinese leaders and people for their important contribution to its industrial and economic development.

He said Pakistan was striving to erase traces of the colonialist system and to establish a system wherein their spiritual and socioeconomic dictates were in consonance with their religion. He prayed that the Almighty God would make Pakistan a true Islamic state.

The president referred to the revolutionary struggles of people in the world, particularly in Asia, and said he believed that it was the fundamental right of the people of every country to utilize all its resources for its independence, solidarity and progress. He said Pakistan not only refrained from interfering in the affairs of other countries, but would never permit any other country to interfere in its own internal affairs. Pakistan wanted to live in friendship and peace with all countries. It did not want to enter into the sphere of influence or domination of any power and wanted to keep aloof from big-power rivalries.

Referring to the efforts for the normalization of relations with neighboring countries, the president said the biggest hurdle in the case with India was the Kashmir problem. Pakistan would continue to extend its support to the people of Jammu and Kashmir as in the past. He thanked China for its support for the Kashmiri people and the stand of Pakistan, which was in accordance with the accepted principles of international relationships.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq welcomed the recent statement of President Nur Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan respecting Pakistan's frontiers and desiring friendship with Pakistan. He gave the assurance that Pakistan would not be lagging in responding to sentiments of friendship and good will.

On Iran, the president spoke of deep-rooted religious and cultural affinities between the two countries. He said relations between the two countries are too strong to be affected by the rise or fall of an individual or change in the government. He said the people of Pakistan always had good wishes for their Iranian brothers and prayed that they would overcome their difficulties and march on the road to progress and prosperity.

The president expressed concern over the developments in Kampuchea and said Pakistan supports the demands of the international community for withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

The president thanked China for its support for Pakistan's efforts to have South Asia declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Referring to the Middle East, the president reiterated that a lasting peace cannot be established in this region until Israel withdraws from all occupied Arab territory including Jerusalem in accordance with the UN and Lahore Islamic summit conference resolutions and until Palestinian national rights are restored.

The president voiced support for the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their struggle against apartheid and his opposition to foreign intervention in Africa. He stressed that the African people should be allowed to solve their own problems.

The president said the present international economic order is unfair and it is necessary to change this system to end poverty in the world.

The Chinese vice premier in his speech said that the Sino-Pakistani relations of friendship and cooperation are based on their common desire for peace, stability and prosperity. He said he was happy to note that Pakistan and its people under the leadership of President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq are making concrete efforts to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country and to achieve national reconstruction. He said the Pakistani Government pursues an independent policy and is striving for consolidating solidarity among Islamic nations and developing countries. In this way it is playing an important role in international relations.

The Chinese vice premier said as a close neighbor and reliable friend, the government and the people of China would as always support the Pakistani Government and people in their just struggle to safeguard their national independence and sovereignty and oppose foreign aggression and interference.

He also voiced support for Pakistan's proposal for a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and its efforts for the realization of the right of self-determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Chinese vice premier thanked Pakistan for its role in restoring China's legitimate right in the United Nations and in bringing about normalization of relations between China and a number of other countries. He said the people of both countries have always supported each other in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and domination. The cooperation between the two countries in the fields of politics, economy, trade and science has been further consolidated.

On Kampuchea, he said the people of Kampuchea have gained the sympathy and support of many countries in their brave struggle against foreign aggression.

The Chinese vice premier also supported the just struggle of the Arab countries and Palestinians.

Departs 22 Jan

BK220612 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 22 Jan 79 BK

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Mr Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] was given a warm sendoff when he left Islamabad for Peking this morning at the end of his 3-day official visit to Pakistan. Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Naval Chief Admiral Mohammad Sharif, Interior Minister Mr Mahmud Haroon, Minister for Production Prof Ghafoor Ahmed, Foreign Affairs Adviser Mr Agha Shahi, federal secretaries, representatives of three armed forces, the Chinese ambassador to Pakistan and other Chinese Embassy staff members bade him farewell at the airport. Chinese citizens were also present on the occasion.

A contingent representing the three armed forces presented a guard of honor for the distinguished guest, and the national anthems of both countries were played.